THE

EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

FOR MAY 1803;

With a View of ALLOWAY KIRK, *in* AYRSHIRE.

From a Drawing taken on the spot by Mr DENHOLM *of Glasgow.*

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State

State of the BAROMETER, in inches and decimals, and of Farenheit's THERMOMETER in the open air, taken in the morning before sun-rise, and at noon; and the quantity of rain-water fallen, in inches and decimals, from April 26. to May 25. 1803, in the vicinity of Edinburgh.

1803.	Barom.	Thermom. M.	Thermom. N.	Rain. In. Pts.	Weather.
April 26	29.35	42	51	0.101	Hail
27	29.65	40	50	0.041	Ditto
28	29,705	38	57	0.052	Ditto
29	29.89	48	53	——	Cloudy
30	29.499	46	68	0.1	Rain
May 1	29.6	46	56	0.02	Showers
2	28.775	42	54	0.01	Snow
3	28.42	38	50	0.02	Hail
4	29.5	42	52	0.05	Rain
5	29.56	41	47	0.03	Showers
6	29.8	42	54	0.01	Ditto
7	29.901	46	66	——	Clear
8	29.901	47	60	——	Ditto
9	29.92	42	66	——	Ditto
10	29.735	48	53	——	Ditto
11	29.715	41	50	——	Cloudy
12	29.6	45	58	——	Clear
13	29.901	40	60	——	Ditto
14	29.739	43	62	0.001	Showers
15	30.1	42	49	——	Clear
16	29.8	38	60	0.02	Showers
17	29.901	42	54	——	Clear
18	29.7	44	66	——	Ditto
19	30.2	48	64	——	Ditto
20	30.05	47	67	——	Ditto
21	30.039	50	68	——	Ditto
22	29.951	46	62	——	Ditto
23	28.79	47	60	0.001	Showers
24	29.651	38	54	——	Clear
25	29.33	44	56	0.03	Showers

Quantity of Rain 0.486

High Water at LEITH, For JUNE 1803.

Days.	Morn. H.	Morn. M.	Even. H.	Even. M.
W. 1.	11	55	—	—
Th. 2.	0	21	0	44
Fr. 3.	1	5	1	25
Sa. 4.	1	45	2	5
Su. 5.	2	24	2	44
M. 6.	3	4	3	24
T. 7.	3	44	4	5
W. 8.	4	26	4	47
Th. 9.	5	8	5	29
Fr. 10.	5	51	6	14
Sa. 11.	6	38	7	3
Su. 12.	7	30	7	59
M. 13.	8	31	9	7
T. 14.	9	46	10	25
W. 15.	11	2	11	37
Th. 16.	—	—	0	9
Fr. 17.	0	39	1	7
Sa. 18.	1	23	1	58
Su. 19.	2	22	2	46
M. 20.	3	9	3	30
T. 21.	3	50	4	9
W. 22.	4	27	4	45
Th. 23.	5	2	5	18
Fr. 24.	5	34	5	50
Sa. 25.	6	7	6	25
Su. 26.	6	45	7	6
M. 27.	7	30	7	57
T. 28.	8	28	9	2
W. 29.	9	38	10	16
Th. 30.	10	53	11	27

MOON's PHASES, FOR JUNE.

Apparent time at Edinburgh.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon	5.	10	11	Morn.
Laſt Qrtr.	12.	1	36	Even.
N. Moon,	19.	8	33	Morn.
Firſt Qrtr.	27.	2	37	Morn.

OBSERVATIONS.

1803. *June* 4. King's Birth-day.
24. Midſummer.
30. Buck-hunting begins.

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, OR LITERARY MISCELLANY FOR *MAY* 1803.

STRICTURES *on a Passage in the* CRITICISM *on Professor* STEWART'S LIFE *of Dr* ROBERTSON, *in the* EDINBURGH REVIEW.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

SOME of your correſpondents have had the boldneſs to attack the formidable band of critics who conduct the Edinburgh Review. Animated by their example, as well as by the circumſtances which I am about to mention, I venture to offer a few remarks to your readers on a paſſage in the criticiſm on Profeſſor Stewart's Life of Dr Robertſon, (N°. III.) which appears to me not altogether unobjectionable.

The Reviewer mentions the great deficiency in Mr Stewart's work, namely, the total barrenneſs of materials from which to form "an opinion of the progreſs of Dr Robertſon's mind, or a diſtinct view of his mental character;" and, that he may not appear to queſtion Mr Stewart's abilities for the accompliſhment of ſuch an undertaking, he introduces the following queries and affirmation: "Was it not Mr Stewart who ſketched the *only* ſtriking and living portrait that exiſts of Burns? And did he know Dr Robertſon leſs intimately, or was the hiſtorian a leſs intereſting ſubject, or were his features leſs marked and leſs worthy of the pencil, than the coarſe lineaments of the Scottiſh ruſtic. The "Letter," which is the *only buoyant* part of Dr Currie's ponderous tomes, and amply diſplays its powers, by floating ſo large a maſs, clearly demonſtrates that Mr Stewart cannot plead want of ability in extenuation of the defect in his preſent narrative."

Now, there are ſeveral particulars in the above paſſage, which are obnoxious to me, as I ſuſpect they are to others.

In the firſt place, it may be denied that Mr Stewart's "Letter" in Dr Currie's edition of Burns's works, "is the *only* ſtriking and living portrait that exiſts" of our poet. I have not, at this time, an opportunity of examining that valuable edition; but, from my recollection of the ſubſtance of the various fragments which are moulded into a memoir of Burns, I can affirm, without any apprehenſion of being contradicted, that Mr Stewart's Letter, by no means furniſhes the "only ſtriking and living picture" of Burns's character. It indeed preſents us with ſome of his moſt ſtriking features; ſuch as his conſciouſneſs of his powers and his worth, and his contempt of the gaudy accidental gifts of fortune, which at that period of his life he had an opportunity of obſerving; but we will look to it in vain for an account of

of thoſe circumſtances which are by far the moſt intereſting in the hiſtory of Burns,—thoſe circumſtances which alone can preſent us with a "living" and real picture of our bard, for which we muſt review his conduct and behaviour in the domeſtic occurrences of life. We will not gain our point by a peruſal of any narrative (however elegant) of his manners in mixed ſociety; and Mr Stewart's Letter is merely a recital of thoſe circumſtances which he himſelf noticed in the conduct of Burns after his talents had brought him into public notice. Such a ſeaſon appears the moſt unfavourable imaginable for diſcovering the real character of any man: for it is in ſuch a ſeaſon that the compliance with the common manners, impoſes an almoſt unavoidable neceſſity for the aſſumption of manners and apparent diſpoſition nearly approaching to fictitious. But the accounts of Burns's affections, his virtues, and his faults, may be traced in his own letter to Dr Moore; in thoſe of Mr Murdoch and his brother Gilbert, (publiſhed in Currie's edition;) and in his familiar correſpondence with friends.

But though it were true that Mr Stewart had written a minute and circumſtantial account of the whole of Burns's life, it is very queſtionable whether the blame meant to be attached to Mr Stewart by an evident implication in the ſecond queſtion, be well founded; for that queſtion furniſhes a topic for conſideration by no means eaſy of deciſion. Was Dr Robertſon "a leſs intereſting ſubject, "or were his features leſs marked "and leſs worthy of the pencil than "the *coarſe lineaments* of the *Scottiſh* "*ruſtic?*" I ſhall not hazard a very decided opinion upon a point which is, to me, rather doubtful, and for aſcertaining which, it would be neceſſary to conſider the virtues and blemiſhes of each character, as well as to eſtimate correctly the comparative value of their reſpective literary productions. I ſhall, however, mention ſome of the reaſons which induce me to conſider Burns a ſubject not leſs intereſting, or leſs worthy of the pen of Mr Stewart, to record the events of his life, than the illuſtrious Robertſon.

The firſt conſideration to be taken into view, is the life of each. By this I do not mean the particular and minute incidents that were connected with their exiſtence; but the moſt ſtriking and important facts. Robertſon was placed by birth in that happy mediocrity of ſtation which ſecured him every advantage favourable to the cultivation of his mind; his ſubſequent habits and profeſſion tended to its enlargement; and his labours, however excellent, can only be conſidered the productions of an accompliſhed ſcholar. Burns, on the contrary, was doomed, from the firſt moment of his exiſtence, to every evil that depreſſes and annihilates the germs of intellect. Bending under the preſſure of inceſſant and grinding bodily labour, without any favourable means of information, and ſtruggling with every hardſhip aſſociated with abject penury,—Burns darted from obſcurity, and burſt through the chilling clouds with which fate had ſurrounded him. Robertſon, never inconveniently poor, was never much exalted from that ſphere in which he began to move, reſtrained by a neceſſary conformity to the auſtere manners of his profeſſion, (not to mention his early religious impreſſions, ripened into habit,) he had few temptations to reſiſt, and therefore was leſs ſubject to the aberrations of intemperance and irregularity of life. He taſted the pleaſant fruits of his virtues; for, domeſtic comfort, public eſtimation, and internal tranquillity, illuminated his path through "the vale of tears," and gilded, with the rays of ſerenity and peace, the laſt

hours

hours of his mortality. Look at the career of Burns;—raised, by the irresistible splendour of his talents, into public notice, he was caressed by the powerful, made the companion of the learned, and courted by the youthful, dissipated part of his countrymen. The consequences were natural. Intoxicated with praise, yielding to the charms of conviviality and the blandishments of pleasure, his

—"Thoughtless folly laid him low,
"And stain'd his name.—

The great outlines of his life were marked by misery of every description, the bitter consequences of his imprudence and errors. And his last moments were clouded with those horrors that give to death its deadliest sting. Conscious of his misconduct,—labouring under the privation of that approbation which his early virtues had obtained him, and leaving a widow and family to encounter all the ills of poverty, despair closed the troubled scene of his chequered existence. The question in this view is, Whether Robertson or Burns forms the most interesting subject for the biographer's pen? The contemplation of the unruffled lake, the peaceful scene, and the unclouded sky, lulls to repose, or leaves the mind in a state of listless indifference; 'tis the roaring of thunder, the flashing of lightening, or the dashing of the tempest-driven ocean, that awaken interest or arrest attention. We look with a feeling approaching to indifference, upon the undisturbed tranquillity of the historian's life, while every incident, every vicissitude in that of Burns, excites our warmest interest and sympathy.

If we are to decide the point by a comparison of the virtues of the men, Dr Robertson, at first sight, appears to have a most decided superiority; but it should be recollected, that it is not the man who never erred that is to be considered virtuous, it is he only who has encountered and overcome temptation. Is it not going rather far to doubt if Dr Robertson had *any* faults?

If, again, we take their writings, and, from their utility or their excellence, conclude which of the authors is most *generally* interesting,—still the matter is doubtful. The works of Robertson are in high and deserved repute, both in Britain and abroad; but, as the Reviewer himself observes, they are more valuable as exquisite literary compositions, than as useful repositories of historical facts; and Robertson stood not unrivalled in the walk of literature which he pursued. Though the effusions of the bard can only be completely relished by his countrymen, yet, some of his pieces will afford pleasure to any man; and the circle of those who can be charmed with the enchanting song of his muse, is much wider than that which can derive amusement or instruction from the volumes of Robertson. Burns, moreover, stands without a rival in Scottish poetry; and his memory will ever be consecrated, on that account, in the hearts of those who are grateful for new sources of real and refined pleasure being opened up to them. Upon the whole, Burns does not appear to me less interesting, as the subject of biography than Robertson; and though Professor Stewart had considered him more worthy of minute biography than the historian (which does not appear to be the case,) I do not think that he would have been at all liable to reproach on that account.

I have now to notice the proposition affirmed in the last sentence of the above-quoted passage, "The let-"ter, which is the *only buoyant* part "of Dr Currie's *ponderous tomes*, and "amply displays its powers by *float-*"*ing so large a mass*, clearly demon-"strates," &c. The meaning of the Reviewer is not to me perfectly evident. He is so figurative and vague in his language, that it puzzles me much

much to know precisely what he really maintains. Does he say that Mr Stewart's Letter is the *only valuable* part of Dr Currie's edition of Burns's works? If he do (and his words are to me incapable of any other construction) few will assent to his opinion. If the sketch of Burns's life by Mr Stewart be really more excellent than the poet's works, the public have hitherto been miserably mistaken, and are much indebted to the Edinburgh Reviewers for such an important discovery. It is possible that I may misconceive the Reviewer's meaning, but I do not think that I extort from his language a construction which is not the most natural.—"Ponderous tomes" and a "heavy mass," besides, are expressions not peculiarly applicable to Dr Currie's edition. The works of Burns are as well entitled to appear in an elegant form, as histories, or sermons, or political enquiries: and of this I am certain, that no man who can afford it, will scruple to expend the sum requisite to have them in his library;—at least, if he be capable of estimating the value of Burns's inimitable productions. Such captious and absurd modes of expression on such an occasion, I am however disposed to look on as the effusion of a moment when the Critic's mind was in a state of imbecility.

The blemish which stains the whole of the passage which I have animadverted upon, is a derisive and contemptuous tone in speaking of Burns and Dr Currie. The public opinion is so favourable to both of their characters, however, that any disapprobation, couched in indefinite and figurative language, cannot possibly affect them, particularly when the blame comes from the pen of an anonymous Reviewer. Much as I am disposed to do homage to the abilities of Mr Stewart, I cannot see the necessity or propriety of sacrificing the literary reputation of Dr Currie that I may applaud the Professor. I have uniformly heard the labours of Dr Currie applauded, and I have been accustomed to think he merits praise, both for the judicious remarks with which he has presented us in the formation of the life of Burns, and for having produced so faultless a collection of those materials, which, added to the other writings of the bard, form an imperishable monument of his fame.

I am,

SIR,

Yours, &c.

Linlithgow, May 1803. } *A Scottish Rustic.*

Description *of* Alloway Kirk.—*With a* View.

ALLOWAY Kirk lies within the Parish and County of Ayr, to which it was annexed, it having formerly, with the lands around it, formed a separate parochial district.

It is now, as will appear from the plate, falling fast into decay, and ere long, most likely, will be level with the ground.

It is this ruin which Burns mentions in his poem of *Tam o' Shanter*, beginning—"In Alloway's auld haunted Kirk,"—and from this circumstance alone, are we induced to present it to our readers, more than from its external appearance, which is neither very picturesque or romantic.

In the distance of the view is Goatfield, the most lofty of the mountains in the Island of Arran, which forms a striking feature in almost every view along the coasts of Ayrshire.

J. D.

Strictures

Strictures *on a Passage in Mr* Murphy's *Life of* Garrick, *relative to Mr* Home's *Tragedy of the* Fatal Discovery.

To the Editor of the Edinburgh Magazine.

SIR,

I Obſerve, with pleaſure, that his Majeſty has lately ſettled a penſion of 200l. a-year on Arthur Murphy, Eſq. the dramatic poet; for, whatever opinion I may entertain of him as an author, I rejoice when our gracious Sovereign relieves an ancient labourer in the fields of Literature, when he is paſt his work. But as he is now independent by royal bounty, I am no longer reſtrained from animadverting on a paſſage, in a late publication of his, *The Life of David Garrick, Eſq.*

He there ſays, page 65. vol. ii.—"A kind of judgment ſeems, at this "time, to have hung over Mr Gar-"rick on his refuſal of the tragedy "of Douglas; he was now condemn-"ed to receive a much inferior pro-"duction by the ſame author. This "was the *Fatal Diſcovery*, a trage-"dy founded on Fingal, or, the Po-"ems of Oſſian. The names of the "perſons of the piece are grating to "an Engliſh ear. *Kaſtrul, Dunlop, "Connal*, and the like, are exotics "beneath the dignity of tragedy. "The play might as well be writ-"ten in Erſe. It has neither poetry "nor ſentiment, nor a ſingle ſcene "of incident to alarm the paſſions. "It was not fit to be repreſented "any where on this ſide Johny "Groat's Houſe, at the remoteſt "part of Scotland. Which is the "worſt, this or Dow's *Zingis*, is a "problem not eaſy to be reſolved. "That both ever endured nine "nights, is a diſgrace to the audi-"ences of that day."

This is mere illiberal abuſe, without ſenſe, or meaning, or argument. Beſides that Mr Garrick had admitted two of Mr Home's plays, viz. *Agis*, and the *Siege of Aquileia*, before the one in queſtion. He had been ſufficiently puniſhed for his rejection of Douglas, by the diſcredit which fell on his taſte and judgment, for having refuſed to act that tragedy as unfit for the ſtage, which, ſoon after it was acted, firſt at Edinburgh, and then at London in 1757, was univerſally acknowledged to be one of the moſt perfect tragedies in the Engliſh language; has been acted twice as often as any other in every theatre in the Britiſh dominions, and is now admitted to be almoſt the only ſtock-play of laſt century.

The argument Mr Murphy has recourſe to, expoſes the weakneſs or ill-nature of his criticiſm; for it is drawn from the names of the actors, which, he ſays, are grating to Engliſh ears; which he calls *Kaſtrul, Dunlop*, and *Connal*, and even in this, he has had recourſe to fiction; for the names are *Durſtan*, *Kaſtrul*, *Ronan*, and *Connan*, two of which, at leaſt, are not grating to any ear, either Engliſh or Iriſh. Not ſo rough, ſurely, as *Roſencrantz* and *Guilderſtern*. But Home, as well as Shakeſpeare, muſt be excuſed, when, for the ſake of probability, he uſes the names of the country where the ſcene is laid. He adds, that the play might as well have been written in Erſe; and that it was not fit to be repreſented on this ſide Johny Groat's Houſe. But this is mere Billingſgate, and not capable of an anſwer but in the ſame ſtile. The *Fatal Diſcovery* is, of all Mr Home's plays, every one of which are excellent dramatic poems, though they have not all been acted with equal ſucceſs, next to Douglas, the moſt exquiſite in point of characters and ſentiment, ſituation and intereſt, and in reality, according to the opinion of the beſt judges, one of the moſt touching and pathetic pieces, that is

in

in the whole compaſs of the Engliſh theatre.

Not contented with knocking down Mr Home with his bludgeon, by the ſame blow, this gigantic critic lays flat Col. Dow's Zingis, between which and Mr Home's tragedy there is no other connection, than that both authors are Scotchmen. Mr Murphy ſeems to have conjured up the ſame ſpirit, which ſtalk'd ſo frightfully through the realm near forty years ago, when Johny Wilkes's necromancy had ſo much infected the whole Engliſh nation; that an author's being born north of the Tweed, was ſufficient to damn him, and all his productions, however excellent they might be. But that period is over, and it won't do again, till a new enchanter ariſe, as powerful and flagitious as he was, which is well known to the bookſellers in the capital. The paragraph I have thus reviewed, is truly blackguard abuſe, and quite below notice, was it not directed by one aged penſionary poet againſt another, who, it might be expected, would be more ſparing of each other, if not out of love, yet for the ſake of decency and reſpect for their common royal Patron, and moſt gracious benefactor.

The *Dogs of Ink* have likewiſe been let looſe againſt Mr Home's Hiſtory of the Rebellion. But of thoſe critics I ſhall only ſay, that it requires taſte to reliſh an hiſtory as clear and ſimple in point of ſtyle, as the narrations of Xenophon, and that it belongs only to perſons of ſuperior knowledge and underſtanding, to be able to diſtinguiſh between the faults of a ſubject and thoſe of an author. The Hiſtory of the rebellion in 1745, ought never to have been written in detail, as the conduct of both parties was moſt diſgraceful for the country.

I am,

SIR,

Morven, Yours, &c.

May, 1. 1803. *A. M.*

Extracts from ſome detached thoughts of MONTESQUIEU.

Publiſhed by M. De la Place, of Brussels.

I Am attached to my country, becauſe I like the government under which I was born, without being afraid of it, or expecting any emolument from it. I ſhare equally with my fellow-citizens in the protection which it affords to us, and I thank God that he has given to me a degree of moderation.

If I knew any thing that would be uſeful to myſelf, and at the ſame time prejudicial to my family, I would eraſe it from my mind; if I knew any thing that would be uſeful to my family, but prejudicial to my country, I would ſtrive to forget it; if I knew any thing that would be uſeful to my country, but prejudicial to mankind, I ſhould look upon it as a crime.

We are allowed to aſpire to the higheſt ſituations in our country, becauſe it is permitted to every citizen to wiſh to be uſeful to his country. Beſides, a noble ambition (when properly directed) is a ſentiment very uſeful to ſociety; for, as the phyſical world ſubſiſts only becauſe every particle of matter tends to fly off from the centre, ſo the political world ſuſtains itſelf by the inward and reſtleſs deſire that every one has to remove from the ſituation in which he is placed.

The heroiſm that found morality avows has very few charms for moſt men; the heroiſm that deſtroys morality ſtrikes us, and forces our admiration.

There are no perſons that I have ever more completely deſpiſed than witlings, and perſons of rank devoid of probity.

Account *of the* Battle *of* Alexandria, *March* 21*st*, 1801.

From Sir Robert Wilson's History of the British Expedition in Egypt.

ON the memorable 21ſt of March the army, as uſual, was under arms at three o'clock in the morning; all was quiet till half paſt three o'clock, when the report of a muſquet was heard at the extremity of the left. Inſtantly afterwards a cannon fired, ſcattered muſquetry ſucceeded, and then two more guns. For a moment attention was directed to that quarter. All were convinced that a general attack was commencing, but it was immediately evident that the firing was too feeble on the left to believe *that* to be the point of the enemy's ſerious object. Indeed this was the univerſal ſentiment; and General Moore, who as a general officer of the night, on the firſt alarm proceeded to the left, was ſo impreſt with this idea, that he turned back to the right.

For a few minutes all was ſtill; but it was the awful ſuſpence of anxious expectation, not of apprehenſion. Every eye was painfully extended forwards through the gloomy miſt of the atmoſphere, and the ears ſtrained to catch the ſmalleſt ſound. Occaſionally the eaſtern horizon was anxiouſly regarded; but though the grey of the morning was perceptible, it ſeemed reluctantly to break. On a ſudden, loud ſhouts were heard in front of the right, which fully certified the enemy's intention, a roar of muſquetry immediately ſucceeded, and the action there became general.

The enemy, covered by the unequal ſurface of the ground, had advanced unperceived as far as the videttes, and continued to preſs on with them and the retiring piquets of infantry to the main poſition with all poſſible celerity; one column directed itſelf upon the ruins where the 58th were poſted, the front of which was conſiderably more extenſive than the front of the regiment; but ſome parts of the wall ſtill ſtanding, it admitted of the regiment's dividing itſelf, but ſcarcely notwithſtanding did the troops fill up the different openings. Colonel Houſton, who commanded, faintly perceived the column of the enemy advancing with beat of drums and huzzas; but fearing leſt the Engliſh piquets might be preceding, he allowed it to approach ſo cloſe that the glazed hats were clearly diſtinguiſhed, when he ordered the grenadiers to fire, which was followed by the whole regiment, and repeated with ſeveral rounds. Theſe continued and well-directed diſcharges not only checked but made the enemy's column retire quickly into a hollow ſome diſtance in their rear, when it ſhortly afterwards wheeled to the right, and endeavoured to force round the redoubt in front of its left, with another column, directing its march upon the battery. The 28th regiment ſtationed there opened a heavy fire on that part of the enemy which attempted to ſtorm the redoubt in front; but the main body of the two columns now joined to a third, forced in behind the redoubt, and whilſt ſome remained to attact it thus in the rear, the reſt penetrated into the ruins. Colonel Crowdjye, who commanded the left of the 58th, obſerving their advance through the openings, wheeled back two companies, and after two or three rounds of fire advanced on the enemy with the bayonet. At this inſtant the 23d regiment appeared to ſupport, having moved for that purpoſe from its ſtation, and the 42d alſo advancing on the exterior ſide of the ruins to cover the opening on the left of the redoubt, ſo cut off the troops which had entered, that after a ſevere loſs they were obliged to ſurrender. The 28th regiment had preſented, as well as the 58th, the extraordinary ſpectacle of troops fighting at the ſame time to the front, flanks, and rear. Although thus ſurrounded, the 28th regiment remained

mained fixed to the platform of the parapet, and preſerving its order continued a conteſt unexampled before this day. Colonel Chambers had the honour of commanding, Colonel Paget having been wounded at the commencement of the action. The advance of the 42d relieved the 28th for a moment from this unequal attack; but as that regiment approached the right of the redoubt, the firſt line of the enemy's cavalry, paſſing by the left of the redoubt, floundering over the tents and in the holes dug in the encampment of the 28th regiment, charged en maſſe, and overwelmed the 42d; yet, though broken, this gallant corps was not defeated; individually it reſiſted, and the conduct of each man exalted ſtill more the high character of the regiment. Colonel Spencer, who with the flank companies of the 40th had taken his ſtation in the intervals of the ruins was for ſome ſeconds afraid to order his men to fire, leſt he ſhould deſtroy the 42d, ſo intermixed with the enemy. But the cavalry paſſing on, and directing itſelf againſt that interval, he was obliged to command the firing, which ſtopped the cavalry's advance; yet ſuch a feeble force muſt inſtantly have been overpowered, if at this critical moment General Stuart, with the foreign brigade from the ſecond line, had not advanced in the moſt perfect order, and poured in ſuch a heavy and well-directed fire that nothing could withſtand it, and the enemy fled or periſhed. It was in this charge of the cavalry that the gallant Sir Ralph Abercromby, always anxious to be the moſt forward in danger, received his mortal wound. On the firſt alarm he had mounted his horſe, and finding the right was ſeriouſly engaged, proceeded thither. When he came near the ruins, he diſpatched his aids-de camp with ſome orders to different brigades, and whilſt thus alone, ſome dragoons of the French cavalry penetrated to the ſpot, and he was thrown from his horſe. One of them, from the taſſel of his ſword ſuppoſed to be an officer, then rode at him, and attempted to cut him down; but juſt as the point of the ſword was falling, his natural heroiſm, and the energy of the moment, ſo invigorated the veteran general, that he ſeized the ſword, and wreſted it from the hand; at that inſtant the officer was bayoneted by a ſoldier of the 42d. Sir Ralph Abercromby did not know the moment of his receiving the wound in the thigh, but complained ſeverely of the contuſion in his breaſt, ſuppoſed to be given by the hilt of the ſword in the ſcuffle. Sir Sydney Smith was the firſt officer who came to Sir Ralph, and who by an accident had broke his own ſword, which Sir Ralph obſerving, he inſtantly preſented to him the one he had ſo glorioufly acquired*.

Sir Ralph, as the cavalry was by this time repulſed, walked to the redoubt on the right of the Guards, from which he could command a view of the whole field of battle. The French, although driven out of the camp, by no means gave up the conteſt on the right. A ſecond charge of cavalry was attempted by their reſerve againſt the foreign brigade, but compleately failed. After this their infantry did not keep any longer in a body, but acted *en tralilieur*, except that a battalion maintained ſtill a little

* This ſword Sir Sydney Smith means to place on his monument. A ſingular circumſtance happened almoſt immediately afterwards. Major Hall, aid-de-camp to General Craddock, whilſt going with orders had his horſe killed. Seeing Sir Sydney, he begged to mount his orderly man's horſe. As Sir Sidney was turning round to bid him give it to Major Hall, a cannon-ball ſtruck off the dragoon's head. "This," exclaimed Sir Sydney, "is deſtiny. The horſe, Major Hall, is your's."

tle fleeche in front of the redoubt, on each flank of which Republican colours were planted.

The ammunition of the Engliſh was by this time totally exhauſted, and the regiments of the reſerve were obliged to remain without firing a ſhot, ſome not having one round left, and for a time there was only one cartouch for the guns in the battery. Whilſt ſuch was the ſtate of the conteſt on the right, the attack on the centre had alſo continued. As ſoon as day dawned, a column of grenadiers had advanced, ſupported by a heavy line of infantry, to the aſſault of this part of the poſition. The Guards poſted there at firſt threw out their flankers to oppoſe them, but theſe being driven in, when the column approached very near, General Ludlow directed the brigade to fire, which they did with the greateſt preciſion. The French General ſeeing the echellon formation, had advanced to turn the left flank of the Guards, but the officer commanding there wheeled back inſtantly ſome companies, which checked their movement, and the advance of General Coote with his brigade compelled them to retreat. Finding this effort ineffectual, they then diſperſed as ſharpſhooters, and kept up a very deſtructive fire, at the ſame time that the French cannon played inceſſantly. The left of the Britiſh was never ſeriouſly engaged; it was only expoſed to partial muſquetry, and a diſtant cannonade. The French on the right, during the want of ammunition amongſt the Britiſh, had attempted to approach again cloſe to the redoubt; ſome of them alſo having exhauſted their's, abſolutely pelted ſtones from the ditch at the 28th, who returned theſe unuſual, yet not altogether harmleſs inſtruments of violence, as a ſerjeant of the 28th was killed by one breaking through his forehead; but the grenadier company of the 40th moving out, the aſſailants ran away, the ſharp ſhooters in front left the hollows they were covered by, and the battalion alſo evacuated fleche

At length General Menou finding that every one of his movements had failed, and that the Britiſh lines had ſuffered no ſerious impreſſion to juſtify the hopes of an eventual ſucceſs, determined on a retreat. His lines retired in very good order, under the heights of their poſition; but fortunately for them, there was ſuch a want on the part of the Engliſh of ammunition, otherwiſe the ſlaughter would at leaſt have been double, as the ground they had to paſs over preſented a glacis for the farther range of ſhot. As it was, the cannon on the left did much execution, and alſo the king's cutters on the right, which had during the whole action moſt gallantly remained in their ſtation, although expoſed to a body of the enemy within half muſquet ſhot, expreſsly firing at them, and who had the advantage of a conſiderable elevation. A corps of French cavalry, poſted at the bridge on the canal of Alexandria, to protect the right flanks of their lines, and to prevent a movement from the Britiſh left, deſerves equally to be mentioned, for the ſteadineſs with which it maintained its ground, although the ſhot plunged conſtantly into the ranks.

At about ten o'clock, A. M the action ceaſed; but it was not till the defeat of the French was thus abſolutely aſſured that Sir Ralph Abercrombie, who had remained in the battery, and where ſeveral times he had nearly been killed by cannon ſhot, could be prevailed upon to quit the field. He continued walking about, paying no attention to his wound, only occaſionally complaining of a pain in his breaſt from the contuſion. Officers who went to him in the courſe of the action, returned without knowing from his manner or appearance that he had been wounded, and many only aſcertained it by ſeeing the blood trickling down his clothes.

At

At laſt his ſpirit, when exertion was no longer neceſſary, yielded to nature; he became faint, and was placed in a hammock, and borne to the depot, cheered by the feeling expreſſions and bleſſings of the ſoldiers as he paſſed: he was then put into a boat, accompanied by his aid-de-camp and eſteemed friend, Sir Thomas Dyer, and carried to Lord Keith's ſhip.

Sir R. Wilſon obſerves, that General Menou ſacrificed all the advantages of his poſition, to his preſumption in attacking the Britiſh army on this important day; and on General Regiuer he is ſtill more ſevere.

General Regiuer (he ſays) will not find an univerſal ſentiment of approbation as to the conduct of the French right on that day in his own army. The moſt diſtinguiſhed officers have coincided with what was apparent to the Engliſh, that the right did not ſupport at any moment (and there was ſome advantageous opportunities) the exertions of the left, or cover its diſcomfitures. But perhaps the Gazette account, which ſtates that the French right was always kept refuſed, has goaded General Regnier, who commanded it, and who thus without equal foundation retorts. General Menou directed the right to be thrown back only until the left and centre were warmly engaged; and even if his orders were not ſo explicit, General Regnier muſt know, that in an attacking army no poſitive arrangement can be made, and that a General muſt and ſhould act frequently on his own reſponſibility, from momentary circumſtances. It is in vain he attempts to detract from the honour of this victory, nor will his miſrepreſentation of the 42d regiment, crouching *ventre a terre* under the cavalry, find credit any where, ſince the bravery of the Scottiſh regiment has this war been too frequently witneſſed. With more implicit faith will it, however, be believed, that many of the French troops were in a ſtate of intoxication, a habit which has been too frequent this war, and which originates in the iſſue of ſpirits always before a pre-arranged attack. But no excuſe can be formed for the officers, one of whom, and of rank, was ſo tipſy, when taken, as to be the object of general deriſion. It muſt, however, be ſtated, that the conduct of the French ſoldiers, whatever might be the incitement, was extremely gallant, and amongſt the wounded, ſeveral traits of heroiſm were diſplayed.

Account of STONES *ſuppoſed to have fallen from the* CLOUDS.

THE attention of philoſophers has been again directed to the ſingular ſtones, the origin of which is unknown, and which are ſuppoſed to have fallen from the clouds.

On the 18th of January 1803 M. Klaproth read a diſſertation in the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, on ſtones and iron maſſes, and ſhowed that the fall of ſuch bodies from the heavens is a phænomenon totally different from all the other phænomena of nature; and that it needs therefore excite no wonder that doubts have been entertained reſpecting the truth of ſuch facts, but that hitherto they are not only ſupported by experience, but by chemical analyſes of the fallen bodies. As a contribution towards this ſubject, M. Klaproth gave an account of experiments, made by himſelf, with ſome of theſe productions which had fallen at different times and in different countries, particularly a ſpecimen of that which fell near Siena an the 16th of January 1794; and a fragment of the maſs of iron, weighing 71 pounds, which fell near Agram on the 26th of May 1751, comparing them with the analyſes lately publiſhed by Mr Howard of the ſtones which fell at Benares in the Eaſt Indies on the 19th of December 1798, and on the 13th of De-

December 1795 in Yorkshire; and adding a short history of these and some other bodies that have fallen from the clouds. They consist either entirely of cellular masses of iron, or of stony substances mixed with grains of iron. In all of them the iron is of the same nature: it is ductile, exceedingly tough, appears white when filed, and almost always contains nickel. The stones are covered on the outside with a black crust, are bright gray in the inside with black spots, and interspersed, besides the ferruginous particles, with grains of pyrites. The principal part of the mass consists of oxide of iron, magnesia, and silex. The opinion of Dr Chladni, that these meteoric productions are fragments of fire-balls which have burst, may be considered as fully established. Real native iron from the mines of Kamsdorff is distinguished from the meteoric iron by not containing any nickel, and by containing a mixture of copper-lead.

The French chemists were desirous of proving by experiments the identity of these stones, and of ascertaining their component parts, already indicated by Mr Howard.

C. Vauquelin procured some specimens of the stones, analysed by Mr Howard, found at Benares in the East Indies, in Yorkshire, at Siena in Italy, and at Bologna: to which he added some of those which fell in France in 1789; at Barbotan near Roqueton, and Creon in the parish of Juliac, in 1790. He remarked, as Mr Howard did, that these stones have such a perfect resemblance to each other, that it is almost impossible to distinguish them. He was convinced by various analyses that they all contain the same principles, namely, silex, manganese, iron, nickel, and sulphur. These results, analogous to those obtained by Mr Howard, and the work in which Dr Chladni, known by his ingenious experiments on vibrating surfaces, has collected all the accounts published respecting the fall of these stones, concur to render it probable that their origin is foreign to our globe; for hitherto none of a similar kind have been found in the interior parts of it.

The reading of this interesting memoir, by Lacroix, in the French National Institute, in the first quarter of the year 11, gave rise to a discussion the results of which must be here mentioned, as they afford new motives to induce philosophers to examine and appreciate the different testimonies, in consequence of which the stones in question have been supposed to have fallen from the clouds. When a phænomenon is announced, if we were able to ascertain, by a complete enumeration of the different physical agents, that none of them is capable of producing it, the impossibility of the phænomenon would be the evident result, and consequently the falsity of the account.

But, on the other hand, when we find a cause which establishes the probability of it, if sound logic forbids us to ascribe it exclusively to this cause, it commands us at the same time to substitute doubt for complete negation, and to employ every means possible of confirming the fact, because it is not repugnant to the general laws of nature.

Chemists at present would be much embarrassed to find in the atmosphere the component principles which have been discovered by analysis in the stones given to them as having fallen from the clouds; and on this account they would naturally reject such events as absurd. But C. Laplace has mentioned an explanation, which he announces not as the only one which could be given of them, and not to prove their existence, but to show that we ought not to reject them as absurd, and to suspend our opinion until time has procured some further illustration.

It is shown, by a very simple cal-

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culation, that a body projected from the moon would require only a velocity nearly quintuple that of the bullet of a 24-pounder diſcharged with a quantity of gunpowder equal to half its weight, to proceed to a diſtance from that ſatellite where the intenſity of its attraction would be the ſame as that of the earth. The body when it had paſſed this point, being in the ſphere of the activity of our globe, would neceſſarily fall to its ſurface. The appearance of very conſiderable volcanoes obſerved on the ſurface of the moon does not render ſuch a conjecture improbable; but, independently of eruptions, which may be more or leſs uncommon, it will not often happen that the direction of the projection will be that which the combined motions of the earth and moon require in order that a projectile thrown from the latter body may meet with the former.

The atmoſphere of the moon, which is doubted by many aſtronomers, is ſo rare and of ſo little extent, that it could oppoſe only a very feeble reſiſtance to thoſe bodies which might move in it. The caſe is not the ſame with the terreſtrial atmoſphere: it reduces almoſt to a tenth of its extent the largeſt range of a piece of ordnance; and the reſiſtance it oppoſes to rapid motion is ſuch, that to make a body projected from Veſuvius reach France, it would be neceſſary that it ſhould have a projection far greater than that which would carry a lunar body to the limits of the ſphere of the activity of that ſatellite.

It is therefore not poſſible to ſuppoſe that ſtones found at a diſtance from terreſtrial volcanoes are the product of the eruptions of theſe mountains: and mineralogy alſo oppoſes this explanation; for none of the volcanic productions known are analogons to thoſe ſuppoſed to have fallen from the clouds.

DEARG *and* BREASGEALL; *a Poem. Written by* TORNO EGIS, *a famous Iriſh Poet, of the 15th century, and hereditary Bard of the* O'NEILS, *Princes of* TYRONE *.

GENTLE ſwan-boſomed nymphs, with blue grey eyes of Ireland, liſten and ſwell the ſoft ſound with your notes, whilſt I gently awake the living ſtrings. Whilſt the light of the morn ſhines on the lilied vale, ere the dew drop eſcapes from its back, and plays down the ruſh of the field, or ſhines on the ſhamrog on the brow of the hill, I'll ſtrike up the ſong of the man of the ſea, who came to us in hoſtile arms; the ſtrong man high in renown, whoſe name was Dearg the ſon of Dricul.

Word arrived before the champion, whilſt he came to us upon the wave, that there was no ſmall danger of captivity from every death-giving Norwegian. Then were aſſembled the chiefs of our warriors, to march againſt Dearg the ſon of Dricul. From the eaſt, from the country of the men of Fion†, he came to the peaceful golden vales of Erin, on eaſtern gales, to our mighty champions; to contend in death with martial chiefs. Dearg was received into the white jawed harbour of the ſea-born Ben-edur‡.

There were two champions guarding the harbour of white froth; the warlike Roſglan the ſon of Finn, and the valiant Caol, the ſon of Crimtim. But neither the harbour kept, being ſo benumbed with ſleep, that the bark of the man of the ſea came unperceived

* Mr Beauford, a learned Iriſh antiquary, will we underſtand, ſpeedily publiſh at Edinburgh a tranſlation of the principal poems of *Torno Egis*, to accompany an edition of Oſſian's Poems, with a Diſſertation and Notes, ſhewing, that the poems of Oſſian, as publiſhed by Mr Macpherſon are chiefly original compoſitions, that the author drew principally the ſubjects of his work from Erſe and Iriſh romantic ballads, and that *Torno Egis* is real author of the exiſting poems attributed to Oſſian. *Editor.*

† Norway. ‡ Hill of Howth.

ed upon the ſhore. Then leapt the hoſtile Dearg on land, with pretended ſpear, and his bark ſafe lodged upon the wavy ſtrand. Locks of yellow hair, like burniſhed gold, parting on the head, fell on the cheeks of Dearg; and his ſparkling eye-balls ſhone like glaſs on his comely warlike face.

On Dana's hoſts the ſun ſhone bright, and glittered on their helms, but Erin's lowered, the chiefs were ſcattered, and the Fians fled.

Dearg with victorious arm and martial ſteps advanced on Tara's ſhady groves, and Muri's towery height. In Muri's walls Breaſgeall dwelt, the pride of Erin's ſwains, and hope of Uri's years. Breaſgeall high boſomed maid of Tara, ſaw the victor come, ſaw and loved. With open arms the ſon of Dricul received her houſe's bane and country's foe.

Forgetful of her plighted faith to Roſglan's ſon, Breaſgeall tarniſhed the ſetting ſun of Uri's days, who, with drooping head and aching heart ſaw the luſtre of his age paſs away, and a curſed Fiennid chief ſeated on Erin's throne.

But ſcarce had night's ſable curtain ſeven times ſhrouded the verdant earth, and the moon, like the ſhield of Either, dimly floated in the grey miſts that ſkirt the lake of Erai, when the ſon of Morna on the hill of Conla ſounded the ever-waking horn of Uri; up ſtart the ſleeping ſons of the warriors, and ſtand like the tall pines on the ſhady ſide of Rauſail, ready for action and array. Goll the ſon of Morna, Roſglan the ſon of Finn, Caol the ſon of Crimtim, and Conn the ſon of Uri, led on the ſons of the warriors to Tara's hill. The morning lowered, dark miſts reſt on the top of Conla's front, the clouds drop blood, the Fians thronged in martial array, ready for action and revenge on Fiennid's hoſt. The courageous ſwords of conflict the battle joined with fury great. On the combatants ruſh the waſte of death. There fell one thouſand in the heat of battle of Dana's ſons. Three hundred men reſted in the narrow houſe of the noble hoſt of Erin. There fell of our troops, the much lamented king the wrathful Uri, and Either the divine. The fatal ſpear of Dearg the ſon of Dricul pierced the breaſt of Conn the ſon of Roſglan, and the never-failing ſword of Morna laid at reſt the valiant ſon of Dricul.

In her ſecret bower, within Tara's walls, penſive ſat Breaſgeall, ruminating on the morning's events. Dark were the ſhades of night; ghoſts of former times howled in the blaſt; pale lightening flaſhed from pine to pine that ſhade the ſloping ſides of Tara's height; the hoarſe raven croaked the feaſt of ſlaughter, and thrice the unſtrung harp had ſounded the notes of death, when with haſty ſteps and bloody ſpear, Caol announced the victory of Erin's arms and downfall of Breaſgeal's houſe, her father, brother, huſband, lover, all ſlept in the narrow tomb. With trembling ſteps and diſtracted mind ſhe ſought the foreſt's ſhade, and on the lonely banks of Fennel's lake penſive ſat, where, in dark boſomed miſts on fleeting gales, ſhe heard and ſaw the ghoſts of warriors ſlain. Conn the ſon of Roſglan, demanded oft in plaintive accents his plighted faith, Uri lamented with concern paternal, the downfal of his houſe, and Dearg with unfriendly voice, bid her beware of inſtant love. Ceaſe, ceaſe, ſhe ſaid, ye noble ſhades, I come, and ſunk into the deep and was no more.

Observations on the Romantic History of IRELAND.

By the Rev. Edward Ledwich, LL.B M.R.I.A. and F.A.S. of London and Scotland.

WHEN we review the remote hiſtories of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and find names and facts delivered with unheſitating confidence and chronological accuracy, it ſeems, at firſt ſight, an unreaſonable degree of

of ſcepticiſm to withhold our aſſent from them, or queſtion their authenticity; and yet they are but ſpecious deluſions, and ſome of the numberleſs vagaries of the human mind.

To the unſuſpecting candour of mankind theſe plauſible fables muſt always appear genuine records, nor can their magic influence be removed but by the ſevere ſcrutiny of learning and criticiſm. A nation, emerging from incivility and ignorance, reluctantly gives up the fictions of poets and genealogiſts, becauſe they are the only vouchers for antient anceſtry, and the only evidences of extinct national honour. But when that nation arrives at higher degrees of improvement and poliſh, theſe phantoms vaniſh, and individuals and nations ſeek for honour and unfading remembrance by perſonal deſert and patriotic exertion.

Fama manet facti: poſito velamine currunt:
Et memorem famam, quod bene ceſſit, habet.

Britons, at this day, arrogate no pride from being deſcended from Trojans, and yet it is a curious and no uſeleſs ſpeculation to inveſtigate the origin of that nation, for its developement and detection are ſtrong and flattering proofs of the learning of the preſent age. Mr Warton has ſucceſsfully * inſtituted ſuch an inquiry into the fabulous antiquities of England: nor are the principles he lays down, and the arguments he uſes, leſs applicable to Ireland, for the ſame ſpirit of romantic fiction pervades the early hiſtory of each country. Encouraged, therefore, by his example, and countenanced by his reſpectable authority, I ſhall endeavour to deduce our bardic tales and hiſtorical romances from ſources which he has happily opened. How imperfect ſoever theſe obſervations may be, ſome of them, perhaps the whole, may ſuggeſt to ſuperior abilities a more perfect plan for future execution. If they in the leaſt contribute to remove vulgar errors, I ſhall fully attain the object of my wiſhes.

When the Saracens entered Spain in the beginning of the eighth century, with the revival of Greek literature they introduced a knowledge of the ſciences and arts, before but little ſtudied, in many places not heard of, in Weſtern Europe. From the earlieſt ages the Arabians cultivated magic: they extolled their intimate acquaintance with the occult qualities of bodies, and their power of conferring them where wanting. Their ſkill in metallurgy, in optics, in vitrification, in precious ſtones and medicine, ſupported their high claims, and aſtoniſhed and confounded the incredulous. Nor were they leſs diſtinguiſhed for a vein of romantic fiction: here they diſplayed an exuberance of fancy in the creation of ideal perſonages, in the wildneſs and variety of their adventures, and in the extravagance of their fables, all ſpringing from original modes of thinking, and from their peculiar philoſophy. A brilliancy of imagination and pomp of expreſſion at once captivated and delighted the reader.

Our weſtern bards quickly caught the pleaſing contagion: the genial warmth of oriental fiction enlivened their ſongs: the monotonous and diſmal tales of blood and ſlaughter were ſucceeded by more amuſing and ſprightly relations; by the heroic atchievements of gallantry, or the bland occupations of love: all theſe, wrought up with Arabian inventions, and ſuſtained by Arabian philoſophy, are viſible, not only in our hiſtory and hagiography, but in thoſe of every other country in the middle ages. I ſhall now proceed to confirm what has been advanced, from our mythologic ſtory and the lives of our ſaints.

Spain, the † centre of oriental fabling, ſoon after the Saracenic invaſion, enjoyed a celebrity above that of any other European nation. The Iriſh

* Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry, Vol. 1. Diſſ. 1.

† Warton, ſup.

Iriſh bards in conſequence eſteemed it a matter of the greateſt importance to exhibit a clear deduction of their countrymen from thence, and their cloſe attention to this point carried them, as will be ſeen, into many abſurd, incredible, and puerile exceſſes. They * tell us, three Spaniſh fiſhermen arrived here before the flood, and that, ſoon after that awful event, the Fomhoraigh, or Africans, (by whom muſt be underſtood the Saracens) ſubdued the † iſle, and others from the continent of Africa frequently viſited it, and that it was finally colonized ‡ by Mileſius, a Spaniard. This fiction is in Nenneus, who is ſaid to have written A.D. 858, though I think there are internal proofs in his work of his age being much later. But let it be as it is ſtated, we need not wonder at the adoption of romantic fiction ſo early here, when we reflect, that Ireland was then the § mart of learning to the weſtern world; and that hither reſorted crowds, from the remoteſt countries, for greater advancement in piety, and more perfect inſtruction in letters. Nennius relates, that the Mileſians, in their voyage from Spain to this iſle, ſaw a tower of glaſs in the middle of the ocean, which endeavouring to take, they were drowned in the attempt. This tower is a ſure mark of an oriental fancy: It is ſimilar to the tower of glaſs built by ‖ Ptolemy, and Boyardo's wall of glaſs made by an African magician; and the pillars of Hercules, at cape Finiſterre, erected on magical looking-glaſſes; all betraying their foundation in Arabian fable, and Arabian philoſophy.

The Mileſians, in a ſtarry winter-night, diſcovered Ireland from the ⸸ tower of Brigantia, in Galicia, by the help of a teleſcope. This fiction could not be older than the thirteenth century, probably much more recent. Roger Bacon ⊣ affirms Julius Cæſar, before he invaded Britain, viewed with a teleſcope her ſhores and harbours.

The Mileſians, when they landed in Ireland, had various battles with the Tuatha de Dannas, a nation of ⊣ magicians and enchanters, whom at length they ſubdued by ſuperior ſkill and bravery.

In ⊣⊣ Oſſian's combat of Oſgar and Illan, a beautiful damſel complains, that Illan, eldeſt ſon of the king of Spain, purſued her, and threatned wounds and deſtruction to the Fians: "wherever he goes," adds ſhe, "to the eaſt or weſt, or to the four quarters of the world, his ſharp-edged weapon makes every foe yield the victory." The dreſs and arms of Illan are then deſcribed: he had a coat of mail, a vizor poliſhed and ſet with precious ſtones, his garments were of rich ſatin, tied with ſilken ſtrings. This romantic tale beſpeaks its age not to be anterior to the 15th century. Were I to mention the Clanna Baoiſgaine, or Biſcayan colony, the Liafail, or magical ſtone, or the Gai Bulg, ſorcerer's ſpear, the magical helmet, and numberleſs other particulars in Iriſh romantic ſtory, relating to Spain, to the occult qualities of bodies, to conjuration and enchantment, derived from Arabic ideas and Arabic philoſophy, I ſhould extend theſe obſervations to an unreaſonable length. The foregoing ſpecimen will ſufficiently point out their origin.

In the legends of our ſaints the ſame romantic fabling as in our hiſtory abounds, and proceeds from the ſame ſource. No one but a virgin could uſe the ∽ magic girdle of St Colman. St Cuthbert's zone = cures many

* Keating, pag. 18—46 † Ib. pag. 11. ‡ Waræi Diſq. c. 2. Keating, ſup.
§ Antiquities of Ireland, pag. 171. edit. Dubl. 1790. ‖ Warton, ſup. ſect. 15.
⸸ Keating pag. 44. ⊣ Warton ſup. ⊣⊣ Keating, pag. 55.
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table and disingenuous shift of forging authorities.

Such then seems to me the origin and grounds of Irish romantic history, a subject of little curiosity, and less value, yet necessary to be thoroughly examined to be for ever exploded. In this enlightened age it can require no apology for exposing this wild chaos of absurdity and fable; as it stands at present, it reflects no honour on our native country, nor can its annihilation in the least injure it. But a strenuous support of bardic tales, the offspring of licentious fancies in rude and ignorant ages, would, in the eyes of foreigners, degrade our national understanding, and suggest how slow our advances have been in letters and civility.

Are we then totally to reject Irish history and Irish antiquities as undeserving notice or investigation? To this I answer with confidence, that so far as the one is supported by authentic records and the other by existing monuments, they are as curious and interesting as those of any other country, not classical, or the seat of a great empire.

The formation of the Irish alphabet; the etymology and analogy of the language; the state of our literature from the sixth to the ninth century; our round towers and stone-roofed crypts; the origin and progress of christianity in this isle; our ancient laws and coins; our skill in metallurgy, and the lapidary's and goldsmith's arts, with the remains of our primitive superstition, all soliciting our attention and illustration by numberless monuments, everywhere to be found, are topics that would abundantly exercise the ingenuity and erudition of the philologer, the grammarian, architect, theologian, and antiquary.

Account of the GOVERNMENT, MANNERS, *and* CUSTOMS *of* LAUSANNE.

From Mr Lockhart Muirhead's Travels in parts of the late Austrian Low Countries, France, the Pays de Vaud, and Tuscany, in the Years 1787 and 1789.

IN this small town, whose inhabitants do not exceed 7000, are six printing-presses, three bookfellers' shops, well furnished, and a considerable circulating library.

A trifling periodical paper, *Le Journal de Lausanne*, and a sheet of advertisements, *Feuille d' avis*, are printed weekly.

The bailli is chosen by the senate of Berne, and continues in office seven years, with an annual salary of nearly 2000l. The day of his installment is, I believe, the only one of public rejoicing at Lausanne. A numerous cavalcade of gentlemen, and the counsellors, in their robes, receive him as he enters, a round of field pieces is fired from the terrace, and a public entertainment given in the town-house.

The academy, under the immediate patronage of the government, is chiefly frequented by young men of the country, destined to the church. Notwithstanding the small emolument attached to the several chairs, they have usually been filled by men of respectability and eminent talents; such, especially, were Farel, Viret, Hottman, Conrad Gesner, Beza, Scapula, De Crousaz, Barbeyrac, Bochat, &c. The medical professorship was instituted in favour of Monsieur Tissot, whose modesty in private life reflects an amiable lustre upon his professional talents. The library belonging to this seminary is well selected, and contains some Roman coins and inscriptions, and a few curiosities in natural history. It received considerable additions from the liberality of Hyacintho de Quiros, a Spaniard by birth, but who withdrew from

from the papal court, abjured the Romiſh faith, and was nominated by the government of Berne, Profeſſor extraordinary in church hiſtory.

A public library has lately been eſtabliſhed, and promiſes to be attended with the beſt conſequences. The phyſical ſociety is compoſed of the firſt ſcientific characters of the place, and ſome diſtinguiſhed foreigners. They purpoſe publiſhing their tranſactions in regular order.

The public ſchool has ſix preceptors, and 45 poor ſcholars, penſioned by government.

The municipal government is veſted in a burgo-maſter, treaſurer, five bannerets, or captains of wards, the ſmall council of 24, that of 60, and the great of 200. There is a civil and criminal judge for the diſtrict, with ſeveral officers under him.—Two or three individuals of diligence and integrity, would ſuffice to the maintenance of peace and good order. But ſuch citizens as ſtyle themſelves *noble*, cheriſh that moſt abſurd of all prejudices, that trade degrades their dignity—and, as they cannot all be bred to the liberal profeſſions, and few of them have much patrimony, a number of petty offices ſeem to have been created in their favour.

I regret that I can paſs no encomium upon the mode in which criminal juſtice is here adminiſtered. The trial is conducted in ſecret—confeſſion muſt precede condemnation, and may be extorted by the rack, or years of ſolitary confinement. Capital crimes are, fortunately, very rare.—The inhabitants of the principal ſtreet, *Rue de Bourg*, enjoy the ſignal privilege of being tried by a jury.

The three churches are alternately ſerved by eight or nine of the eſtabliſhed clergy, who are diſtributed into claſſes, and, uſually, promoted according to ſeniority. All recite their ſermons; avoiding, on the one hand, the theatrical geſticulations of the French, and, on the other, the frigid monotony of our Britiſh preachers—yet are not exempt from a provincial drawl.—Though their livings be ſmall, the clergy are much reſpected, mingle freely in ſociety, and are little given to dogmatize in public or private.—An annual national faſt is appointed by government, and is obſerved with much more rigour than Sunday, every thing which favours of levity or amuſement being ſtudiouſly avoided, and many individuals literally abſtaining from food during the greateſt part of the day.

Beſides the public hoſpital there is a charity ſchool, in which the youth, of both ſexes, are gratuitouſly educated, and bred to profeſſions.

The following notes are extracted from a diary of the weather, begun at Lauſanne 1ſt of June 1787, and ending 22d January 1789.

The greateſt heat of 1787 was on the 6th of Auguſt, when the mercury in Reaumur's thermometer roſe to 24½ above zero, at two o'clock, P. M., in the ſhade, and with a north expoſure. It fell not below zero till 26th November, and its greateſt deſcent, which took place at ſeven o'clock on the mornings of the 29th November 1787, and 2d Jan. 1788, was 5¼. During November, December, and January, it was more frequently ſeveral degrees above than below the freezing point; and the inhabitants reckoned the winter unuſually mild. On the ſecond of June, I obſerved ripe ſtrawberries, full blown roſes, carnations, &c. alſo wheat and rye in the ear, and ſix feet high. Green peas were common about the middle of the ſame month, and harveſt commenced on the 19th of July. Ripe pears, apples, and plumbs, were ſerved at table on the 4th of Auguſt, and excellent peaches on the 12th of September. The vintage was pretty general by the middle of October. The thermometer marked 24, on the 12th of July 1788.

During

During the four laſt days of December, it never roſe above 9 below zero, and, on the evening of the 30th, deſcended to 18. The wine froze in ſeveral of the cellars, and the moiſture in bread and other articles of proviſion, was quite congealed. The winter proved uncommonly ſevere over the greateſt part of Europe. A ſingle flaſh of lightning, very vivid, and very unexpected, aſtoniſhed the inhabitants at eight o'clock, P. M. on the 24th of February. It was followed, almoſt inſtantaneouſly, by a loud peal of thunder. A ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt an hour after, at three leagues from the town. Flies, bees, and butterflies were not unfrequent on the 8th of March, when violets, primroſes, crocuſes, &c. were in full blow. Swallows were obſerved on the 11th. On the 30th, many ſhrubs and trees were in leaf or flower, and the gardens exhibited a fine diſplay of tulips, jonquils, daffodils, and crowns imperial. On the following day, at half paſt 5 o'clock, P. M. we felt a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling noiſe. The undulatory motion was from S. to N. Turnips and radiſhes were common about the end of April. Roſes, and a variety of ſummer flowers, were in their prime on the 18th May. Some green peas were ſerved in ſoups on the 21ſt, when hay harveſt was pretty general. At 25 minutes paſt mid-day of the 25th, there was a ſlight, but ſenſible ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted only a few ſeconds. Another, leſs ſenſible, was felt next morning, at half-paſt 9 o'clock. A thunder ſtorm, on the third of June, was more than commonly violent. The lightning burnt ſeven houſes at *Sulen*, a neighbouring village, five at *St Croix*, in mount Jura, and eight at Thonon, a town of Savoy. The 8th of the ſame month was alſo uncommonly tempeſtuous, heavy rain and hail ſhowers pouring down from different quarters of the heavens, and rattling during the intervals of thunder. Towards evening, the low hanging clouds affected contrary movements, whilſt the bluiſh tinge and ragged borders of thoſe charged with the electric fluid, gave a peculiar intereſt to the flitting ſcene. At laſt, they all ruſhed from S. W. and a ſmart breeze ſet in from the ſame quarter. The hail lay a foot thick in the public ſquare of Berne, and conſiderably injured the crops about Nyon. I remarked ripe pears and gooſeberries on the 27th. Harveſt began on the 11th July. On the 12th of September the ſwallows collected on the houſe tops, and diſappeared. The vintage was general early in October. The utmoſt range of the barometer, during 19 months, was $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch, within which its variations were frequent, and ſometimes ſudden. The ſeaſons of equinox and ſolſtice were marked by no peculiar derangement of the elements, nor am I warranted to conclude that the moon's phaſes at all influenced the ſtate of the weather.

The Lauſannois are, in general, polite, ſociable, attached to their country and relatives, and courteous to ſtrangers. In their evening parties, termed *ſociétés*, frequently enlivened by the preſence of foreigners, there reigns an eaſe of communication, which is highly engaging. Some of the company uſually play at *vingt-un*; and never ſtake deep: but they who value their converſation talents as much as I do, will regret the leiſure beſtowed upon a game at cards, and that a dull one. The ladies ſeldom paint, are leſs talkative, but more *ſpirituelles*, or, at leaſt, more intereſting than the Gallic fair, and more happily blend modeſty and affability than the natives of any country I have as yet viſited. The gentlemen have a ſharpneſs of feature expreſſive of intellect, a livelineſs of diſpoſition peculiarly attracting, a competent ſhare of general information, and

and a reliſh for the ſimple and elegant accommodations of domeſtic ſociety. An opulent Engliſhman would be apt to conſider them as penurious, forgetting that economy with them is a neceſſary virtue; for their incomes are limited, and diſgrace attaches to inſolvency. But, if all the luxury which wealth brings in its train be unknown, the extremes of poverty are likewiſe baniſhed. On the ſtreets, I do not recollect to have ſeen a beggar—and benevolence is here an *active* virtue. The ſympathy, and aſſiſtance beſtowed upon objects of diſtreſs would extort a bluſh from the ſons of avarice, if capable of bluſhing. I ſaw Monſieur ——, who had experienced ſome ſad reverſes of fortune, bent with years, in a coarſe, but warm garb, retaining on his venerable countenance a ſerenity, and even a ſmile, which adverſity had reſpected. The recollection of the delicate ingenuity by which his fellow-citizens contrived to relieve his wants, without hurting his feelings, has more than once repreſſed the riſing ſentiments of miſanthropy, when reflecting upon ſcenes which I abhor to deſcribe. The youth recounted to me, with tears of joy, the kindneſſes of their parents to this amiable old man. What are volumes of morality compared to the charm of native virtue?

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LIST *of* MANUSCRIPTS *relating to* SCOTTISH HISTORY, *in the poſſeſſion of the late* JAMES CUMMYNG, *Eſq. of the Lyon-Office*, 1781.

1. A Tranſlation of the Hiſtory of Scotland, wrote by Hector Boece, Canon of Aberdeen, made at the command of King James the V. by Mr John Ballenden, Archdean of Murray and Canon of Roſs. This copy was written by George Paterſone, Sheriff-Clerk of Haddington, begun by him on the 2d of December 1650, and ended the 15th of February 1653.

2. A volume of the records of the Privy Council of Scotland, from the 11th of June 1567, till the 27th of December 1569, both incluſive.

3. The hiſtory of the Revenue of the Crown of Scotland, with a particular account thereof.

4. Computum nobilis, et potentis domini, Joannis Comitis de Mar, domini Erſkein et Garioch, Regni Scotiæ magni, theſaurarii garterii ordinis equitis aurati, utriuſque Regni Scotiæ et Angliæ, Regii conſiliarii, et Archibaldi Domini Napier de Merchiſtoun, theſaurarii deputati de omnibus eorum receptis et expenſis omnium caſualitatuum dicti, Regni Scotiæ Redditum apud Halyrudhous, per et exonerat: 29no die Menſis Martii, Anno Dom. 1628°°. a primo die Menſis Aprilis, Anno Dom. 1627mi. uſque in primum diem Menſis Martii, A D. 1628vi. et ſic de undecem menſibus infra hoc computum. On the laſt page of the book is the following doquet: The Lords Commiſſioners, under ſubſcryvers, wt. conſent of the Compters. declaires the Compt before writtin to be ane oneratioun and exoneratioun to Sir Henrie Wardlaw, of Pettrievie, Knt. Reſſaver of His Mates. Remis, according to the particularis before writtin. (Signed,) Geo. Cancell. Hadinton, Monteith, Wintown, Carnegy, Melvill, S. Thomas Hop, James Baillie, Scottiſtarvet, Carre.

5. Commiſſion by King James the VI. to the Octavians, appointed Commiſſioners of the Exchequer, and Managers of the King's whole revenue in Scotland, dated the 19th of January 1595. Inſtructions to them; the articles craved by them to be allowed

lowed by his Majeſty; the form of the oath taken by them; rules and directions ſet down by them; commiſſion under the great ſeal, dated the 29th December 1597, adjoining a greater number of Commiſſioners to the Octavians; commiſſion under the great ſeal dated the 13th June 1608, to certain perſons therein mentioned, to manage the exchequer; propoſitions by the Chancellor and Treaſurer of Scotland for managing the royal revenue, allowed by his Majeſty, in October 1610; ten reaſons to induce the Parliament (1622) to grant a large ſubſidy to the King, by Dr Willet; rules and orders for the meetings and buſineſs of the exchequer, 28th June 1596, with ſeveral other papers concerning the ſame, in the reigns of K. James the VI. and K. Charles the I.; an account of the revenue of Scotland and the nature thereof,—how the ſame is collected,—and in what manner the intromiſſions of the treaſurer, receivers, and others, are charged: with an account of all that is reſting to the Crown preceding Whitſunday 1660. At the other end of this volume is a journal of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners appointed by Oliver Cromwell to manage the buſineſs of the exchequer in Scotland, in the years 1656 and 1657.

6. Journal of the proceedings of the Commiſſioners and Judges of Exchequer in Scotland, appointed by Oliver Cromwell to examine the writs and evidents of all the feuars and heritors of Crown Lands, or Kirklands, whereby they claim right to the foreſaid lands, or any part thereof. Their firſt ſederunt is on the 8th of March 1656.

7. Continuation of the proceedings of the laſt-mentioned Commiſſioners. At the other end of this volume is inſerted King Charles the Firſt's revocation of all Crown and Church lands, made in 1625, and confirmed by act 9th, Parl. 1633; with all the acts, charters, ſignatures, and other writings, any manner of way relative to crown or church lands.

8. A regiſter of the criminal trials before the Court of Juſticiary in Scotland, beginning the 1ſt of December 1584, and ending the 5th of July 1655. All wrote by Adam Cockburne, of Ormeſton, Lord Juſtice Clerk in Queen Anne's time. In ſeveral places of this manuſcript, his Lordſhip has given a hiſtory of the criminal records, by what means he became poſſeſſed of them, who were the juſtice generals, the juſtice-deputes, the king's advocates at different times; alſo, an account of the adminiſtration of juſtice in Oliver Cromwell's uſurpation.

Remarks on the Great Difference in the Fate of Authors.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
Multi: ſed omnes illachrymabiles
Urguenter, ignotique longa
Nocte, carent quia vate ſacro.

Hor. *Lib. 4. Ode 9.*

IN this ſtanza of HORACE, we are told, that heroes exiſted before the Trojan war; but no divine bard recorded their fame, and their deeds are concealed in night. OSSIAN ſeems to have been impreſſed with the ſame ſentiment, when he exclaimed, "Dark are the deeds of other times, before the light of ſong aroſe." Such are the proud prerogatives of the muſe. She alone has the power of conferring immortality. The pyramids of *Memphis*, and the ſtupendous edifices of *India*, tho' not yet to the duſt gone

gone down, have not preſerved even the names of thoſe monarchs, by whoſe vanity or ſuperſtition they were erected. The finer deſigns of ancient art have been loſt, the ſtatue has mouldered and been broken, and the canvas grown dim with years; but PARRHASIUS and APELLES ſtill live. Their names are recorded with the burin of hiſtory; the marble ſtill breathes, and the canvas ſtill glows, in the tablet of the muſe. Whatever ſhe touches becomes imperiſhable. In her ſong, heroes become the companions of every generation, and inhabitants of every country. The language of genius is univerſal. It never changes from length of time, and men of all ages find its interpreter in their own boſoms. The lines which it traces are always viſible; for they are deep and diſtinct. The colours which it uſes never fade; but grow bright with every ſucceſſive period. To the muſe therefore it belongs to enfold in, "her aſbeſtos" the names, the deeds, the arts, the manners, the glory, of paſt ages, and to preſerve the very "body and preſſure of the times."

Rank and fortune can have no influence in ſecuring literary immortality. Hence, the POEMS of NERO, tho' Lord of "the majeſtic world," died with him; while thoſe of VIRGIL and HORACE have been tranſlated into all languages. Hence too the copious works of the Britiſh SOLOMON, who (ſays a late writer,) trowed himſelf the oldeſt, and the wiſeſt King in Chriſtendom, tho' bound in purple morocco, ſtamped with letters of gold, and embelliſhed with claſps offilver, lie worm-eaten in the garret; while the profane vulgar deem them of little other uſe, than to encloſe the trifling merchandize of the confectioner, and haberdaſher. Such writers may be admired and flattered, while the man, who is deſtined to become the delight and admiration of poſterity, lives unregarded, and unknown. Time, however, never fails to do juſtice. Like a ſkilful chemiſt it analizes every object of inquiry, ſeparates whatever is extraneous and uſeleſs, and preſerves nothing but what is pure and durable. How many, who once lived in the mouths of men, evaporate in the proceſs, or turn to droſs? How many, who lived under the "preſſure of weary circumſtances," are relieved of their cumbrous burthen, and aſſume the fine forms and proportions of intellectual beauty? Genius may ſuffer temporary depreſſion, but it will riſe from the lowlineſs of circumſtances. It may undergo a partial eclipſe, but nothing can put out its radiance.

The world's opinions of living authors is generally regulated by whim, caprice, and faſhion. The coronet of a nobleman has ſometimes added luſtre to his page. BOLINGBROKE, who dictated philoſophy to POPE, and SHAFTESBURY, who ſaid that the muſes were yet in their cradle, have gone to the tomb of "all the Capulets." WHITLOCKE, an author of ſome eminence, is now remembered merely becauſe he mentions one MILTON a *blind man*. He, and SHAKSPEARE too were little known, till the time of ADDISON; but BLACKMORE was knighted, and QUARLES penſioned for poetical eminence. The hero of the *Dunciad* was inveſted with the laurel by his ſovereign, and ELKANAH SETTLE divided theatric fame with DRYDEN. Thus we ſee, that ſome grow up like *Jonah's* gourd, in a night, and wither the next day; while others, tho' retarded in their early growth, like the mountain oak, ſtrike deep root, and grow tall, and venerable with years.

In thus conſidering the great difference in the fate of authors, we are naturally led to make ſome minute inquiries into thoſe cauſes, which have eſtabliſhed the poetical character of SHAKSPEARE, MILTON, and others. Why,

Why, for inſtance, do the characters of SHAKSPEARE affect us differently from thoſe of any other dramatic writer? Whence is it, that we become ſo familiarly and intimately acquainted with *Henry*, *Hotſpur*, *Hamlet*, *Falſtaff*, and *Hoſteſs Quickly*, and find ſo much pleaſure in an intercourſe with them? Why are the deſcriptions of MILTON ſo lively and impreſſive? Why does nature look ſo charming in verſe? In a future number, the inquiry will be purſued and the characteriſtics of genius, as it appears in *deſcriptive poetry*, and in the *delineation of human character*, conſidered.

The reaſons, which may be offered, will be drawn from the nature and operation of the mind, and followed with examples and illuſtrations from the Engliſh poets. In thus devoting an occaſional column to the ſpeculations of taſte, and polite literature, I am ſure of the indulgence of the Ladies; and the Gentlemen of reading may perhaps find my apology, in the diverſion of his mind from the cares of buſineſs, and the preſſure of politics. Q.

The Influence of Local Attachment.

AFTER an abſence of eight years, EDWARD returned to his native village. During this period, he had ſeen much of the world, partook of its amuſements, and engaged in its purſuits, with all the ardour of youthful enterprize; but ſtill the place where he was born, the various objects which held acquaintance with his childhood, and were aſſociated with its unmingled pleaſures, ſtarted at once a train of pleaſing reflections, ſoftened with the tenderneſs of melancholy.

It was in the month of May he paid this viſit to his parents and friends, to the woods, the rocks and the brooks, where he had often ſported with his companions in the gaiety of innocence; or "wore his noons away" in the liſtleſſneſs of ſolitude. The apple tree, in one corner of the garden, upon which the robin built her neſt every ſpring called to his mind the little conteſts he once had with the lawful inhabitants of this hallowed tree, and the numerous projects he had deviſed for ſeizing them in an unwary moment. A green platt, ſhaded with a few walnuts, at one end of an extenſive paſture, had been the witneſs of his active ſports. There he was accuſtomed to vie with the village boys in feats of activity, and there the ambition of ſuperiority was always ſtrongly felt, and often ſucceſsful. But theſe were now no longer his rivals. They had reached the period of manhood, were all buſied in their occupations, and treated him with that ſtudied decorum and affected eaſe, which touched him with a penſive regret. Scarcely conſcious of the change, which he as well as they, had undergone, he often vainly wiſhed to return with them to the ſcenes of their rural amuſements, and realiſe thoſe ſimple pleaſures, whoſe memory was pleaſant, tho' mournful. The graſs was ſtill green and chequered with the ſhade of the walnuts, the herd ſtill ſought this covert from the noontide heat, he could ſtill trace the initials of his name upon the aged trees: the air was ſtill peopled with the inſect tribes, "eager to taſte the honied ſpring;" the buſhes were ſtill "prodigal of harmony;" but he experienced ſomething like a diſappointment in not feeling the ſame lively pulſe of ruſtic pleaſure, the ſame ſpring of high gratification, which excluſively belong to the period of youth. The objects were ſtill endeared from recollection, but time had wrought ſtrange alterations. He could no longer viſit the haunts of his youthful amuſements, with that freedom

freedom from care, with that eagerneſs of purſuit, and intenſneſs of pleaſure which gave root and ſtrength to local attachments.

The brook ſtill run clear, and the willows bent over its margin. He could ſtill perceive the golden trout, darting from the ſhaded bank: but his heart had ceaſed to palpitate at the ſight. The wiles, the breathleſs anxiety, the joy and exultation, all lived in remembrance; but he had no wiſh to diſturb the ſportive tenants of the ſtream.

The neighbouring mountain, which he had often climbed to watch the ſetting ſun, he determined once more to viſit, where he had often felt that wild extravagance of thought, that ſolemn expanſion of mind, which ſublime proſpects naturally inſpire. He gained the higheſt rock, and looked down upon the boſom of the wood gilded by the declining ſun, whoſe circumference was gradually ſinking from his view. The ſilent rapture of the moment overpowered all remembrance of the paſt, and his heart once more paid its pure homage to the beauty of the ſcene.

He determined in future to viſit his native ſpot annually, and if unſucceſsful in his buſineſs, to purchaſe a retreat in the neighbourhood.

After his return from a ſolitary walk, he wrote the following *fragment:*

Veil'd in a wat'ry cloud, borne on by gentleſt wind,
Lo! ſpring returns, with all her fairy train
That ſport in fancy's eye, and charm the mind
To ſweet forgetfulneſs of care and pain.

At her approach, what changes mark the year,
What varied proſpects riſe, how fresh, how gay;
What ſoft mild muſic ſteals upon the ear;
Wakes the glad world, and greets the new-born day!

Amid theſe joyous ſcenes, with tender look
Soft melancholy comes; her magic pow'r
Gives the wild murmur to the running brook,
And paints the life of man in ev'ry flower.

The deep-embowering grove, ſcarce heard to breathe,
The daſhing torrent, that diſdains controul,
The hum of inſects, at the ſhut of eve,
Suit beſt the ſolemn tenor of my ſoul.

Then buſy memory draws the veil of time
And bids the ſcenes of other days appear;
I greet the mute companions of my prime,
While joys remembered ſtart the feeling tear:

How oft within ſome ſunny nook reclin'd,
With upturn'd eyes, I've gaz'd the ſky ſerene,
Till ſome dark ſhadow, or the riſing wind
Spoke loud, and rous'd me from my waking dream.

When wandered far, unknowing what I ſought.
How oft I've climb'd ſome aged, moſs-grown rock,
There pleas'd awhile I've ſat in muſing thought,
And often ſpoke to hear ſweet echo mock.

When evening clouds, retiring to the weſt,
Formed riſing towers, and ſquadrons in the ſky,
What unform'd thoughts then ſwell'd my labouring breaſt,
What ſhapeleſs phantoms caught my glancing eye

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Character *of* Professor Maclaurin, *in a letter from the Rev.* Alexander Bryce * *of Kirkcwton to the Earl of* Buchan.

My Lord,

I Was honoured with your Lordſhip's letter of the 6th on Saturday laſt, and moſt ſincerely wiſh ſucceſs to every attempt that can teſtify

* This truly worthy and learned man was a favourite ſcholar of Maclaurin's, and taught his claſs during his laſt illneſs, when the Profeſſor found himſelf unable to prelect publicly.

I greatly wiſhed to have a portrait of Profeſſor Maclaurin, and by means of a

fy the regard due to ſo great, and good a man as the late Profeſſor Maclaurin, my kind patron, and my worthy friend. I am ſorry to hear that your Lordſhip can only procure an imperfect drawing of one, who was an honour to his country, and well deſerved to have been handed down by the beſt pencil of a Raphael.

Profeſſor Maclaurin was ſtrong, and very well made. About 5 feet 11 inches high.

His complexion fair, and blooming.

His aſpect was engaging, his countenance open, and a pleaſing ſmile ſat generally upon it.

He was a man of great modeſty, and apt to bluſh.

The figure of his face rather round than long.

His hair, to the beſt of my remembrance, reddiſh, his eyes of a dark blue, his eye-brows covered thick, and ſomewhat briſtly.

He generally wore in his claſſes a white tie wig.

It was his left eye, I think, which had the pearl upon it: for he always ſtood when prelecting with his right eye next to the board on which his diagrams were drawn, and when he turned the ſide of his face to ſee whether the ſtudents were attending, the pearl upon his eye appeared.

I hope to have the honour of waiting upon your Lordſhip when I come to town. Mrs Bryce and Mrs Alexander join me in preſenting our beſt compliments to your Lordſhip, my Lady Buchan, and Miſs Fraſer. Moſt ſincerely wiſhing you many happy returns of the ſeaſon. I am ever with all reſpect,

My Lord,

Your Lordſhip's

moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ALEX. BRYCE.

Kirknewton Jan. 12th, 1779.

REFLECTIONS *on the general* STATE *of* LEARNING *at the Commencement of the* NINETEENTH CENTURY.

THERE are, in the hiſtory of mankind, a few periods which ſeem to claim the moſt decided attention of the philoſopher and the hiſtorian, from the importance of the events which have occurred from the improvements of ſcience and the arts, and the variety of views and reflexions which extraordinary characters and incidents give birth to. The era that has recently elapſed, abounding in tranſactions of the greateſt moment, has been diſtinguiſhed beyond any other in hiſtory, by the ſucceſsful cultivation of literature, by the moſt extenſive improvements of ſcience and of philoſophy in all its different branches. No doubts can be reaſonably entertained on this head by any attentive obſerver of the civil and literary hiſtory of the country. The moſt correct and elegant of our poets, the moſt profound and inventive of our mathematicians and philoſophers, the moſt enlightened and impartial of our hiſtorians, have flouriſhed within the limits of the eighteenth century. On the commencement of this period, learning was protected by the foſtering favour of the court, which, adopting the idea and views of the ſplendid and ambitious reign of Louis XIV. gave a bias to the intellectual energy of the nation, which has been attended with the happieſt effect through every department of literature. Though this ſpecies of patronage be now fallen into diſuſe and decay, yet the ſpirited effort of individuals, unaided by external help, continue to ſupport that high celebrity which the country has juſtly acquired from the intrin-

caſt in plaiſter taken *p. mortem* a drawing by Ferguſon the aſtronomer and the aid of Mr Bryce. After ſeveral attempts, Metz the painter produced a likeneſs. Vide Smith's *Iconog. Scot.* *Buchan.*

intrinſic and original merit of its literary productions. Toward the cloſe of the period above-mentioned, the views of our writers were directed toward a profound inveſtigation of metaphyſics and morals, of political economy, and thoſe branches of learning which tend more immediately to the utility and the purpoſes of mankind. In thoſe walks of literature, works have been produced which are allowed by the general conſent of the republic of letters to be ſtandards in their kind, and to have fixed the fluctuating and unſteady nature of the ſubjects treated of, with a degree of certainty, approaching the nature of demonſtrative ſcience. Though ſome further improvements and additions may ſtill be expected from the boundleſs variety, and extenſive nature of the matters alluded to; yet the higheſt praiſe of original invention and patient inveſtigation, muſt be cordially beſtowed on thoſe ſublime and intrepid adventurers in philoſophy, who have opened a new world to our views, and boundleſs views of future fertility and cultivation, hitherto unexamined and unexplored.

The moſt ſtriking and obvious circumſtance in the preſent ſtate of literature, and which indeed cannot fail to preſent itſelf to every attentive obſerver of ſociety, is the wide diffuſion of general information among all claſſes and ranks of people, and the extreme facility with which ſeveral perſons, not previouſly qualified by a laborious courſe of ſtudy, aſſume the character and avocation of authors. Formerly no ſmall portion of the life of a man was dedicated to the completion of a work, which was deſtined for immortality; and thoſe ſtupendous monuments of genius and induſtry, ſo few of which appear in our own times, were the fruit of aſſiduous toil and application, inceſſantly purſued for a period of ſeveral years. Like the towering oaks of the foreſt, they impeded the growth, and abſorbed the nutriment of inferior and leſs vigorous plants. But when a wider and more general cultivation takes place, thoſe ſublime and durable objects diſappear, and give room to productions of more elegance and leſs ſolidity, and to proſpects leſs ſtriking, but more obvious and inviting to the eye of common obſervers. In this view, the ſeeds of intellectual energy may be compared to the particles of light and heat, which diſcover greater intenſity and effect when their rays are concentrated in a focus, and collected within a narrower ſpace. We may reaſonably ſuppoſe, that as important effects and extenſive improvements have flowed from a more general diviſion of labour in the mechanical arts, ſo the advantages accruing to literature and ſcience ſhould be commenſurate with the number and variety of their votaries. Doubtleſs, as far as continued and ſucceſſively repeated efforts are employed in ſuch branches as depend on an application of this nature, no ſmall portion of increaſing improvement may be the reſult of experiment and inveſtigation. Accordingly, we are at liberty to obſerve, that chemiſtry and the arts, ſubſervient to the purpoſes of manufactures and commerce in general, are making rapid ſtrides among us; which muſt be attributed, with every appearance of juſtice, to the great number of the cultivators of thoſe branches of ſcience; and as ſuch manifeſt advantages reſult to the intereſts of the nation from their unwearied efforts, they are entitled to expect every encouragement from government. This ſpecies of patronage, however, ſeems to be in a ſtate of decline, and adventurers and projectors in ſcience, as well as every other department, and ſphere of ambition, ſeem to fix their eyes on the public only, for the remuneration of their labours. That public, of courſe, muſt have its taſte and its intereſt conſulted in the productions which are

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ſubmitted to its examination; and accordingly we ſhall find, that the patronage of a court, and of a nobility, gives riſe to a more refined taſte in literature and the arts; and the patronage of the public gives a ſpring to thoſe exertions which have, in a more general view, utility for their ultimate object. Something of this nature is conſpicuous at the preſent period, from taking a glance at the ſtate of poetry and polite literature; that ſpecies of learning and talent, which has met with the moſt favourable reception from monarchs, and from the great. Though poetry be now cultivated with equal aſſiduity as in former times, it is chiefly for the purpoſe of private amuſement; and that branch of poetry, which is thought the moſt profitable, and comes immediately under the patronage of the public, I mean the dramatic, it is very evident, bears every mark of a degradation of taſte and refinement. This will not be denied by any perſon of judgement, who will take the pains to compare the effuſions of our contemporary dramatiſts with the more highly finiſhed productions of former times. The art of verſification has been likewiſe adapted to ſubjects hitherto not conſidered to come under the juriſdiction of the muſes, ſuch as ſubjects of political economy, of botany, and other deſcriptions of didactic compoſition, which furniſh further illuſtration of what I have advanced reſpecting the patronage of the public. As for general literature, comprehending criticiſm and miſcellaneous eſſays, the form it has aſſumed, and the method of bringing it into circulation, exhibit ſtill more manifeſt evidence of the truth of theſe remarks, and proves the inceſſant efforts of authors and publiſhers to ſuit the taſte and the convenience of the public. Theſe two kinds of patronage, that of the public, and that of the great, are attended with their reſpective advantages; in the one a refined taſte, and in the other a tendency to general utility will neceſſarily predominate. By uniting both deſcriptions of patronage, important benefits might be expected; and during one period of our hiſtory, ſomething of a ſimilar nature ſeems to have been in exiſtence; but it was of a ſhort duration, and from every ſymptom we can diſcover at preſent, it does not ſeem probable that it will be revived or repeated in our own times.

It has been the faſhion of late to extol the liberal protection which literature and the fine arts are ſaid to have been favoured with by our own government for ſeveral years paſt; but upon examination it will appear that there are ſome objections to the credibility of ſuch a ſtatement. Certainly, writers of conſiderable merit have been rewarded, though not in the ſplendid ſtyle of former, and what may be called, better times; but it was not done with a view to their literary merit only, and the ſuppoſition is not altogether groundleſs, that the influence of their names in giving currency to certain opinions was the ruling motive for their remuneration.

Historical Account *of* Galvanism.

From "Annals of Philoſophy," &c. for the Year 1802.

VOLTA, the ingenious inventor of the Galvanic pile, attempts to explain the electrical phenomena of Galvaniſm, by the known laws of electricity, independently of any other principle. The author had before remarked, that when two different metals are placed in contact with each other, they become thereby not only conductors, but exciters of electricity, or electro-moters; and in this latter property the metals exceed every other claſs of bodies; ſo that, when a clean plate of ſilver and another of zinc

zinc (which two metals are reſpectively the moſt active and oppoſite to each other as electro-moters) are placed in contact with each other, by one or more points, the natural ſtate of electricity ſubſiſting in each before contact is changed, the equilibrium is broken, and the electric fluid paſſes from the ſilver to the zinc, ſo as to become rarified, or in a negative ſtate, in the former metal, and condenſed, or poſitive, in the latter. This ſtate of oppoſition remains permanent (for a conſiderable time at leaſt) unleſs either of the metals is brought in contact with other conductors, which may reſtore the equilibrium of electricity, either by giving this fluid to the ſilver, or ſubtracting it from the zinc. The author then proceeds to examine the operation of a ſingle pair of metals, as a fundamental experiment, by which the whole theory of the Galvanic pile is to be explained. If two blades of metal, the one zinc and the other ſilver, are joined together at one extremity (either by rivetting or ſoldering, or any other method) ſo as to form one continued metallic arc, the zinc end will always be in a ſtate of poſitive electricity, and the ſilver in the negative ſtate. This difference, however, is too ſmall to be perceptible without particular management, and it is by the aſſiſtance of the condenſer, and the ſtraw electromoter connected with it, that the author gives a proof of what he has advanced. Volta's condenſer is compoſed of two metallic diſcs (made of copper or braſs) about three inches in diameter, and ground ſo as to apply very accurately one upon the other. The poliſhed ſurfaces, by which the contact is made, are covered with a ſlight layer of ſealing-wax, or gum-lac, or copal varniſh; and a glaſs handle, coated with ſealing-wax, is fixed in the center of each diſc, in order to ſeparate them by pulling them aſunder, and to retain them in an inſulated ſtate. The condenſer being thus diſpoſed, the upper diſc being inſulated, and the lower communicating with the ground, the author takes the ſoldered blade of zinc and ſilver, and holding the zinc end in the hand, cauſes the ſilver end to touch the upper diſc of the condenſer for ſome time. On removing the metal, raiſing up the diſc by its glaſs handle, and applying it to the ſtraw electromoter, it is found to have acquired two, three, or four degrees of minus, or negative electricity, by the contact of the ſilver blade.

If now the experiment is reverſed, and the ſilver blade held in the hand while the zinc end touches the condenſer, no effect whatever is produced if theſe two are in immediate contact; but if a piece of wetted card is interpoſed, the condenſer then acquires three or four degrees of electricity, which in this caſe is plus, or poſitive. The explanation which the ingenious author gives of theſe phenomena is the following: in the firſt inſtance (that is, where the hand holds the zinc end, and the ſilver touches the upper plate of the condenſer) the latter partakes of the ſame ſtate of electricity as the ſilver end, and both become negative, owing to the ſuperior attraction of the zinc, which is poſitive.

This experiment, too, anſwers equally, whether or not a wet card is interpoſed between the ſilver and the condenſer: but in the reverſe experiment, when the zinc immediately touches the upper diſc of the condenſer, it is placed between two ſubſtances, namely, the copper of the condenſer and the ſilver blade to which it is ſoldered, each of which propel electricity into zinc with nearly the ſame force, and conſequently according to the laws of that fluid, the zinc being placed between two equal and ſimilar powers, the accumulation of electricity is ſo ſmall as not to be perceptible. It becomes, therefore, neceſſary to employ a third conductor

of

of a different nature, a wetted card, for example, which being a ſimple humid ſubſtance, is what the author terms a conductor of the ſecond claſs, that is to ſay, a ſubſtance which, compared with the metals, poſſeſſes a much ſmaller force of electric excitement of electro-motion. The wet card being thus interpoſed between the zinc and the upper plate of the condenſer, the electric fluid, which is conſtantly propelled from the ſilver end held in the hand, into the zinc, paſſes the wet card without obſtacle, and proceeds to the condenſer, where it excites about three degrees of poſitive electricity. Hence may alſo be explained, why the firſt experiment ſucceeds equally well without as with the interpoſition of a wet conductor; for in this caſe the zinc, which attracts poſitive electricity from every other metal, is in immediate contact with the hand, and the ſilver blade, and the copper plate of the condenſer, poſſeſſing nearly the ſame force of excitement, little or no mutual action takes place between them, to interrupt the free paſſage of poſitive electricity through each into the zinc.

To anſwer the objection which might be made againſt the explanation here given, from the contact of one or other of the metallic blades, with the hand that holds it, the ingenious author obſerves, that this may be entirely avoided, and the blade of the united metals oppoſite to that which touches the condenſer may remain entirely inſulated, and ſtill the ſame phenomena will take place, though not quite to the ſame electrometrical degree. It is neceſſary, however, in this caſe, to connect the inſulated blade with a large Leydon phial, which is neither charged nor inſulated, in order that it may furniſh or receive a conſiderable quantity of electricity.

Description *of the* Island *of* Malta.

From Anderſon's Journal of the Expedition to Egypt.

THE iſland of Malta is ſeparated from that of Goza, by a ſtrait of about five miles in breadth, in the centre of which appears the ſmall iſland of Cumina.

The greateſt breadth of Malta is about twelve miles, its length twenty, and it is ſixty in circumference. Goza is not more than half the former, either in circuit or diameter. Cumina is not quite a mile in breadth, and about three miles long; but it is cultivated and fruitful in corn. It poſſeſſes a fort, which was erected in the year 1618.

Malta contains two cities and twenty-two ſmall towns, or cazals, a derivative word from the Arabic, ſignifying a ſtation; and ſufficiently proves that theſe villages were gradually formed from the collected habitations of labourers, who ſucceſſively built their huts on thoſe ſpots which formed ſituations convenient to their particular employment. A riſe not diſſimilar to that of the borough towns of our own country.

Citta Vecchia, or the old city, whoſe ſcite is on the higheſt ground in the iſland, and near the centre of it, was the ancient capital; but the city of La Valetta, where the government reſides, is the actual metropolis of the iſland. Its dependencies, which are incloſed within ſtupendous fortifications, are conſidered as ſo many diſtinct towns. Beſide the cazals, there are ſmall groups of houſes ſcattered about the country. The coaſt is defended by entrenchments, batteries, and towers, from whence the inhabitants give advice, by ſignal or fires, of any ſuſpected veſſels that may be ſeen at ſea. Theſe towers, built at a ſmall diſtance from each other, and forming a curve, the extremities

trenities of which reach to the two caſtles, placed at the entrance of the harbour, repeat the ſignals with ſuch rapidity, as enſures the prompt defence of the whole coaſt.

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The city of La Valetta was built, or at leaſt its foundations were laid, in the year 1566. The elevation of the ſpot, and its poſition, between the two great harbours of the iſland, determined the choice of its ſituation. It derives its name from the grand maſter La Valette, who, after having ſuſtained a ſiege againſt the Turks, with very unequal numbers, and almoſt incredible efforts of courage, and fearing another and more powerful deſcent from the Ottoman troops, obtained ſupplies from the court of Spain, and cauſed the walls of the new city to be traced according to a plan conceived and laid down by himſelf. The inhabitants of either ſex, and of every age, made a voluntary offer of their labours toward building the city, which would not only prove their defence, but ſerve to increaſe their commerce, and ſecure their wealth, as well as increaſe the importance of the iſland, by the additional protection it would give to the trade of Europe in the Mediterranean ſea.

La Valette dying in 1568, it was reſerved for his ſucceſſor, De Mont, to finiſh the work, and the whole was compleated on the 18th of May 1571.

The principal attention in building this city was paid to the conſtruction of fortifications for its defence; and the chapel, called La Vittoria, built by La Valette, in commemoration of raiſing the ſiege, was at that time the only place of worſhip belonging to the order.

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La Valetta has already been mentioned as ſeated on a lofty part of the iſland; and it muſt now be added, that it projects boldly toward the ſea for about a mile, is waſhed on either ſide by two branches or inlets of it, and preſents, at the ſame time, a ſtupendous maſs of fortifications.

Diſcovery of the AUTHOR *of* JUNIUS'S LETTERS.

THE impenetrable myſtery that hangs over the Author of the celebrated Letters of Junius is ſo favourable to the propagation of reports, that

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THE impenetrable myſtery that hangs over the Author of the celebrated Letters of Junius is ſo favourable to the propagation of reports, that

that we may expect to hear that they have been aſcribed, in ſucceſſion, to every diſtinguiſhed character who flouriſhed during the period of their publication. The following article, however, which appeared in a late number of The Wilmington (Delaware) Mirror, is founded upon a ſtronger aſſertion than has ever before been made upon the ſubject, for it proceeds upon a ſuppoſed acknowledgement of Junius himſelf! Of Mr Rodney, or of the degree of credit that may reaſonably be attached to his declaration, we know nothing; but the ſubject is ſo curious, that we think our readers will not be averſe from having their attention once more drawn to it.

"No political writings ever made more noiſe in the world, or were more celebrated, than the Letters ſigned Junius, and publiſhed in London now more than thirty years ago. And as the Author conveyed thoſe letters to the preſs in ſuch a ſecret manner as to conceal himſelf entirely from the knowledge of the Public, and every other perſon, the public curioſity has been excited from time to time, to this—to know who he was. Frequent and various have been the conjectures reſpecting him; but all have accorded in attributing thoſe letters to one perſon or another of the moſt eminent abilities. This, without doubt, does the Author great honour. I have obſerved in ſome of your late papers, that they were attributed to the celebrated Mr Dunning by one writer, and to the late Earl of Chatham by another. But, to ſatisfy the curioſity of the world, and to preclude all future and uncertain conjectures, I can aſſure the Public that our celebrated Major-General Charles Lee, of the American Army, was the real Author of theſe Letters. And although he had declared that the ſecret reſted ſolely with himſelf, and that he meant to carry it to the grave with him; yet I affirm, and anſwer to the Public, that he revealed it to me, and perhaps to no other perſon in the world. —" In the fall of 1773, not long after General Lee had arrived in America, I had the pleaſure of ſpending an afternoon in his company, when there was no other perſon preſent. Our converſation chiefly turned on politics, and was mutually free and open. Among other things, the Letters of Junius were mentioned, and General Lee aſked me, who was conjectured to be the Author of thoſe Letters?—I replied, our conjectures here generally followed thoſe ſtarted in England; but, for myſelf, I concluded, from the ſpirit, ſtile, patriotiſm, and political information which they diſplayed, that Lord Chatham was the Author; and yet that there were ſome ſentiments in them that indicated his not being the Author.—General Lee immediately replied with conſiderable animation, affirming, that to his certain knowledge, Lord Chatham was not the Author; neither did he know who the Author was, any more than I did; that there was not a man in the world, no not even Woodfall, the Publiſher, that knew who the author was; that the ſecret reſted ſolely with himſelf, and for ever would remain with him.

"Feeling in ſome degree ſurpriſed at this unexpected declaration, after pauſing, a little I replied, 'No, General Lee, if you certainly know what you have affirmed, it can no longer remain ſolely with him; for certainly no one could know what you have affirmed but the Author himſelf!" Recollecting himſelf, he replied, "I have unguardedly committed myſelf, and it would be but folly to deny to you that I am the Author; but I muſt requeſt that you will not reveal it during my life; for it never was, nor ever will be, revealed by me to any other." He then proceeded to mention ſeveral circumſtances to verify his being the Author, and, among them, his going over to the Continent, and abſenting himſelf from England, moſt of the time in which thoſe letters

ters were firſt publiſhed in London, &c. &c. This he thought neceſſary, leſt, by ſome accident, the Author ſhould become known, or at leaſt ſuſpected, which might have cauſed his ruin, had he been in the power of the Court of London, &c.

"Whoever will compare the Letters of General Lee, written to ſeveral of the Britiſh Officers at the commencement of our Revolutionary War, with thoſe of Junius, will probably be convinced that they were dictated by the ſame mind, and written by the ſame hand; but however that may be, I affirm, that what I have herein communicated to the Public, relative to General Lee's communication to me reſpecting the Author of Junius's Letters, is, in ſubſtance, ſtrictly true; and no doubt remains with me but that he was the real author.

"T. Rodney."

Dover, Feb. 1. 1803.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

Remarks on Converſation.

(Continued from p. 280.*)*

7. THE ſentimental ſtile of converſation is much practiſed by ſome young men, and many young women. In this caſe, both the heart and the tongue rebel againſt the lawful authority of reaſon, and ſurrender themſelves totally to feeling, and to fancy, to caprice and affectation. The grave ſuggeſtions of wiſdom are regarded as *unnatural*: ſimplicity of language is often *coarſeneſs* and *vulgarity*: the maxims of prudence are cold as the pendent icicles: to talk of rural ſcenes, and domeſtic life, without rapturous effuſions, is to be void of *taſte* and *affection*: to diſcourſe upon the fine productions of a pathetic Poet, without exclaiming, in all the wildneſs and abruptions of extaſy, is to poſſeſs a *Bætian's brains*: to hear of an inſect's death and not commiſerate its fate in doleful ditty, betrays a want of *ſympathy*: to mention a circumſtance of diſtreſs without violent agitation, and tender phraſeology, is more than *Gothic barbariſm*: and to ſpeak ſoberly of one's own advantage, is to be intereſted, *unworthily*, and dead to the fineſt *ſenſibilities* of the *ſoul*. But to talk, as if one were altogether compoſed of heart: to repeat inceſſantly ſuch words as theſe, *affection, friendſhip, beauty, enchanting, ſenſibility, bliſsful, &c.*: to tell with all the pathos of pity, a tale of woe, and ſigh deeply in the middle of every ſentence: to ſay *Ah!* frequently with a long cadence and a ſad tone, to melt and languiſh, when others are inclined to laugh: to clothe every idea in the dreſs of proſe run mad; to refer every thing to feeling, and not even to ſmile without an air of tenderneſs, or melancholy:—this is to act as the children of humanity:—this is to ſpeak by the inſpiration of nature:—this is to diſplay all that is amiable, and benevolent, and refined:—this is, to converſe ſentimentally!

A little, and but a very little, of ſuch folly is at all tolerable: but when allowed to run to any degree of exceſs, it muſt be conſidered as a real and a great evil,—indicating ſome radical defect in the mental frame, or in the education and habits of the perſon, and rendering him not only unhappy in himſelf, but alſo ridiculous in the eyes of others. Our feelings are deſigned to be uſeful, and will prove ſo, if properly governed, and directed: but, if they are not under the influence of our judgment, they will moſt undoubtedly lead us to ſome fooliſh, or miſchievous conduct. We will be like a ſhip which has loſt its rudder, or its pilot, which is driven about at the mercy of the winds, and is either daſhed to pieces on the rocks, or carried to a harbour

for

for which it was not deſtined. Thus it is in the voyage of active life; and thus it is in the more limited ſcene of converſation. When we depart from the bounds of ſenſible thought, and ſober language; when we renounce the juridiction of reaſon, and yield to every impulſe of the feelings, every movement of the heart, and every ſuggeſtion of the fancy: when, to expreſs our ideas, we borrow the language of Poets, of Novelliſts, and Romance-writers: when we are eager to introduce ſubjects that are calculated to excite rapturous and paſſionate concern, or when we handle an ordinary topic as if our whole ſoul were intereſted in it:— we cannot fail to expoſe ourſelves to the ridicule of wiſe men, becauſe we ſo very far "o'erſtep the modeſty of nature;" we become diſagreeable, becauſe we aſſume a tone in which very few, if any, are able, or inclined, to ſympathiſe with us, and we render uſeleſs thoſe opportunities of improvement whichconverſation affords us, by adopting that kind of it which does little more than tickle the ear, and in which, therefore, the moſt judicious, and beſt informed, always refuſe to mingle. We are marked out as perſons with whom there is no pleaſure, nor advantage, in aſſociating. We are laughed at as fools, accountable for our folly; or perhaps pitied, as thoſe who are labouring under a melancholy diſtemper.

Cordiloquus, an acquaintance of mine, would be a very pleaſant companion, were it not that he is woefully addicted to ſentimental talking. He will hardly ſpeak upon a ſubject that does not move his tender affections, and afford him an opportunity of ſaying *fine things*. He delights to expatiate, and moraliſe, on the flower that bloſſoms on the lonely heath. If you take him to the ſpot where a Poet happened to be born, he finds himſelf in his element, and indulges in the higheſt flights to which fancy can raiſe him. The accidental deſtruction of a ſpider is a happy occaſion for his compoſing, and delivering an extempore elegy, which he begins with invoking the ſpirit of my uncle Toby. Give him a hint that you are going to the country, and he will tell you of retreats where you may forget the ingratitude of men, of ſtreams that glide adown the peaceful vale, and overhanging trees, that

"Stoop to the bottom of the rocks they ſhade."

The tale of innocence in diſtreſs draws from him a multitude of words, ſo ſoft, ſo mournful and pathetic, that they might even bring tears from one who did not underſtand them. Nay, he will talk to an aſs upon the high way as if it were a *friend*, and will tell in appropriate phraſe, how he wept over an unfortunate mouſe that a clown had inadvertently trampled to death. Some of his companions and I were converſing one day about the power of ſympathy. *Cordiloquus* joined us, and after liſtening for a little to our converſation, informed us that he had, that morning, witneſſed a ſcene which had moved all his frame, and kindled in his ſoul the enthuſiaſm of pity. He had been obſerving the farewell looks and dying ſtruggles of a poor *hen*, which he met with by chance in a ſequeſtered corner, ending its days, unpitied and unknown. He told us how it looked up wiſhfully in his face, as if to ſupplicate his comfort, how he hung over it with the tear of ſorrow in his eye, and how he addreſſed it in this pathetic ſtrain,

"Vain are the conſolations of the wiſe," &c.

He added, in the moſt feeling manner imaginable, that he ſaw the laſt flutter of its wing, and heard, or thought he heard it "breathe the "groan of expiration." This piteous tale we could ſtand no longer. It appeared to us as ludicrous as Touchſtone's wooing a peas-cod inſtead of

Jane

Jane Smiles, and we could not help laughing outright. *Cordiloquus* was ſentimental even upon our laughter. He firſt ſwelled with indignation, and then melted into compaſſion; moraliſed with pathos on the obduracy of heart which we had now exhibited, and went away, lamenting our misfortune in being dead to the fineſt feelings, and tendereſt ſenſibilities of our nature.

Cordiloquus is made rather worſe by aſſociating ſo much with *Teneriſſa*, a young lady of the ſame affectation of feeling and the ſame ſentimental caſt of thought and expreſſion. For this her ſtudies and habits have compleatly fitted her. Books of real hiſtory, or of ſober reaſoning, ſeldom occupy her attention: theſe are too tame, too dull and unintereſting to ſuit the *exquiſite ſuſceptibilities* of her frame. But ſhe has been careful to fill her memory with all thoſe refined ideas, thoſe romantic notions, and thoſe "melliti verborum globu-"li," in which our modern novels ſo much abound. She delights in ſome of the German dramatiſts, reads Cumberland and Sterne, pores earneſtly over the pages of the *amiable* Rouſſeau, and is conſtantly peruſing books of ſentiment, from M'Kenzie's Man of Feeling down to Garthſhore's Meandrings of Fancy. Accordingly, *Teneriſſa's* converſation is full of pathetic exclamation, tender deſcription, paſſionate ſentences, and words of moving ſound. Inſtead of ſaying, What pains, or what diſtreſſes you? She aſks, What ſorrow, my friend, is labouring in your breaſt: Methought I heard you breathe a ſigh! Her feelings, ſhe tells us, are wounded and ſhocked at the idea of any one keeping a houſe-dog that will bark at the poor, wandering, houſeleſs beggar. To deſcribe the ſituation of two tender lovers, ſhe quotes gravely ſuch lines as theſe:

"Silent they ſat, each leaning on a jug:
"Eloquent ſilence! not to be endured."

The name of a favorite author, or the title of a favorite production, fills her with tranſports almoſt ineffable, and leaning her head to one ſide, and turning her eyes upward, and looking moſt divinely, ſhe repeats, with much emotion and emphaſis, theſe expreſſive terms, exquiſite!—charming!—heavenly!—immortal! One day ſhe came in half out of breath, and with joy beaming on her countenance, to tell us, that at laſt ſhe had been favoured with a ſight of the celebrated author of that angelic work "The —— of ——, that ſhe had not been able to get a full and contemplative view of him, but that ſhe had ſnatched a glimpſe of his back, as he was wheeling into a lane, and that from the very motion of his coat-tail ſhe could conclude him to be a darling of the nine muſes. She has now come the length of defending a reſolution into which ſhe and *Cordiloquus* have entered, of going out as little as poſſible during the ſummer months, for fear of wounding or deſtroying thouſands and ten thouſands of the inſects which in that genial ſeaſon of the year are either floating in the air, or creeping on the ground.

Oh! Teneriſſa! Teneriſſa! Oh!—

8. There are ſome who are never pleaſed in converſation; who are diſcontented whether you contradict or agree with them; whom it ſeems impoſſible to ſatisfy by any condeſcenſion of judgment or humility of language; and who will alternate between two contrary opinions ten times in a minute, with no other view than that of being always in the *oppoſition*. If you affirm any thing, they will tell you "Why no, Sir:" and if you deny what you before affirmed, they will as readily ſay, "Why yes, Sir." If you have ſtated any fact, they will mention ſome particular in which you have gone egregiouſly wrong; and if you repeat the fact with their amendment, they inſtantly add that the correction you have adopted is not of

the

the smallest consequence whatever. If you hazard a conjecture on any subject, they immediately start a difficulty; if you admit the difficulty and give up the conjecture, they at once accede to its reasonableness, alledging that there are no doctrines indisputable, and no truths without some obscurity. What, in the name of good good company, can tempt these persons to be so fastidious, so unsocial, so averse to coincidence of sentiment? Is it because they have a disputatious propensity? But they never enter, nor seem desirous of going into any thing, that has the form of an argument. Is it because they are men of superior sagacity and information? But if any treasures of wisdom belong to them, they are something more than wisely concealed. Is it because they are eager to check error, to establish truth, and set others right? Alas! they must be conscious to themselves of contradictions without cause, and inconsistencies without end. Is it because they wish to excite merriment by raising difficulties that perplex, and an opposition that confounds? But this supposition is rendered quite improbable by the unpleasant anti-social scowl that perpetually disfigures their countenance. The truth is, it is all to be attributed to a capriciousness of temper that must be always fluctuating; to a peevishness of disposition which no treatment can get the better of; to a habit of discontent which is too importunate to be refused and too powerful to be overcome. Perhaps there has been some defect in the original frame and balance of their minds: that defect may have been increased, instead of being lessened or supplied by the nature of their education: their hearts may have been soured by misfortunes, ill-usage or want of success: what must have been irksome at first, and is disagreeable in itself, becomes, after repeated indulgence, not only tolerable to them, but even a source of gratification: and at last their chief happiness seems to arise from vending, in every circle of friends and acquaintances they may happen to join, that splenetic and cross-grained humour which has been engendered and accumulated in their minds.

Cowper, in his Poem on Conversation, describes such characters "excellently well." Though the quotation be long, I cannot think of withholding it in this place from the perusal of my readers.

"Some fretful tempers wince at every touch,
"You always do too little or too much:
"You speak with life, in hopes to entertain,
"Your elevated voice goes thro' the brain;
"You fall at once into a lower key,
"That's worse—the drone-pipe of an humble bee.
"The southern sash admits too strong a light,
"You rise and drop the curtain—now it's night,
"He shakes with cold—you stir the fire, and strive
"To make a blaze—that's roasting him alive.
"Serve him with ven'son, and he chooses fish;
"With veal—that's just the sort he would not wish.
"He takes what he at first profess'd to loath,
"And in due time feeds heartily on both;
"Yet still, o'erclouded with a constant frown,
"He does not swallow, but he gulps it down.
"Your hope to please him, vain on ev'ry plan,
"Himself should work that wonder if he can—
"Alas! his efforts double his distress,
"He likes your's little, and his own still less.
"Thus alway's teasing others, always teas'd,
"His only pleasure is—to be displeas'd."

There are not (thank heaven!) many such characters in the world: yet there are some, and I had lately the honour of being introduced to one of them—a Mr *Crabtree*, who is a widower, without any family, lives on a moderate competency, reads books and smokes tobacco, sees little company in his own house, and seldom visits his neighbours. He received me, not courteously, but not coldly, made a silent bow, and looked (perhaps

haps I only imagined it) as if he both wiſhed to have me there and wiſhed I had not come. He aſked me to ſit down, but I told him I could not think of taking his chair. "They "are all my chairs," ſaid he. But, ſaid I, you are perhaps attached to that one, and I can get another. Not at all, he replied. I am not ſo fooliſh as to confine myſelf to one ſeat where there are ſo many. Without farther ceremony I ſat down as he deſired, remarking, however, that I might have taken him to be more of a philoſopher than to be rivetted to one ſpot. "Not quite that either," ſaid my new acquaintance. "I generally keep to a particular chair—that very chair on which you are now ſitting. I think it right, and therefore I do it." Very right, added I. "That, however, ſaid Mr *Crabtree*, is juſt as people think." I would not have ſtaid much longer, but I had a ſtrong inclination to ſurvey his perſon, and to have a little more of his converſation. He ſeemed to be about forty-five or perhaps fifty years of age. His face was not much wrinkled, but his locks were beginning to turn grey, and his ſhoulders were a little rounded. He frowned a good deal, not conſtantly, but at ſhort intervals.

From the glance of his eye, the formation of his mouth, and the general expreſſion of his viſage, I could have ſuſpected him to be a man who would affirm every thing that others denied, and deny what others affirmed. His dreſs was good enough, neither nice nor ſlovenly, neither too old nor very new. His breeches ſet the world at defiance, but time was making ſome impreſſion on his coat, and I could perceive his ſtockings darned above the ſhoe and a few holes breaking out in his ruffle. On the table there was lying a volume of Swift's works, which he had been reading when I came in: it ſeemed to be folded in at that part where the Author gives an account of the Yahoos. After our diſpute about the chair, a ſhort ſilence enſued, which I contrived to break, by obſerving that the weather was cold. "No, Sir," ſaid Mr *Crabtree*, "it does not feel very cold." To gratify his humour, I remarked again that to be ſure it was much milder than it had been a few weeks ago. But he ſoon anſwered that it was as far from being mild as Eaſt is from Weſt. Still with a deſign to pleaſe him if poſſible, I hinted that the thermometer had fallen conſiderably. "No, Sir, ſaid he: there you are much miſtaken. The mercury has not ſtood higher theſe two months than it does at this moment." Finding that my friend was as changeable on this ſubject as the weather itſelf, I took to another topic, but was equally unſucceſsful. "I am afraid, ſaid I, that we are going to be plunged into a new war." "That is a matter, he replied, on which we cannot ſpeak with any degree of certainty." "It is true, I rejoined, Miniſters have given us little or no information, on which to form any decided opinion." And yet, ſaid Mr *Crabtree*, they have given us all the information that we can reaſonably expect or indeed deſire for the purpoſe of determining the queſtion." "And from that, I maintained, we had much reaſon to dread that hoſtilities would be the iſſue of the negociation." "That, Sir, ſaid Mr *Crabtree*, with great emphaſis, is a mere preſumption, unſupported, and perhaps abſurd." From the region of Politics I now fled to religion, in hopes of fixing him to one determinate, unaltered ſentiment. But I was diſappointed. For although I believe him to be a very ſound divine, he had not uttered half a dozen ſentences, till he profeſſed as many different creeds. At three breaths, he was Deiſt, Atheiſt, and Chriſtian. And I am verily convinced, that, had I choſen to make the experiment, I might have led him to declare himſelf a member of all the

the different ſectaries that have ever appeared in the Church. But it was time, and I felt inclined to take my departure. I could not help regretting, however, that perverſity of temper which leads him into ſuch glaring inconſiſtencies, and renders him ſo ridiculous and diſagreeable in the converſation of private life.

9. Some are betrayed into the ſame, or ſimilar contradictions, from a diſpoſition that is too ſoft or pliant. They ſeem to be incapable of thinking for themſelves, or horribly afraid of differing from others a ſingle atom. They will not for the world controvert one fact, or diſpute one opinion that you think proper to advance. Their converſation conſiſts almoſt wholly in giving an unlimited, unqualified aſſent, to every thing you ſay, and frequently in echoing your ideas even in the very words you expreſs them. "Yes, Sir, preciſely. That is juſt the thing. You are extremely right. Nothing can be more correct. I completely ſubſcribe to every word you have uttered." Like Polonius, they will agree with you in thinking, or at leaſt in ſaying, that yonder cloud is like a *Camel*;—that it is like an *Ouzel*;—and that it is very like a *Whale*." They will accompany you without any heſitation through all the degrees of temperature, from the freezing to the boiling point, and this moment will be trembling to death and the next moment abſolutely melting away.

Ozrick. I thank your Lordſhip; 'tis very hot.

Hamlet. No: believe me, 'tis very cold; the wind is northerly.

Ozr. It is indifferent cold, my Lord, indeed.

Ham. But yet, methinks, it is very ſultry and hot, or my complexion—

Ozr. Exceedingly, my Lord, it is ſultry as 'twere, I cannot tell how.

It is, indeed, a bad thing in converſation to oppoſe every opinion and fact that is ſtated; but it is worſe, if poſſible, to renounce all independence of thought to have no obvious perception of truth and error, or to want reſolution to expreſs boldly what we perceive and feel.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Memoirs *of* Francis Duke *of* Bridgewater.

CANAL navigation having materially changed the face of the country, and opened new ſources of national, as well as individual wealth, will, doubtleſs, render the "father" of it an object of public curioſity, no leſs than of public gratitude. With this impreſſion on our minds, we feel confident that our readers will peruſe, with more than ordinary intereſt, the following memoirs and particulars. In the courſe of them we ſhall delineate the characteriſtic outlines of an illuſtrious Nobleman, and briefly trace the progreſs of the Bridgewater Canals, from their commencement, under the Duke's foſtering hand, to their preſent flouriſhing and extended ſtate. The leading facts may, perhaps, be already known to ſeveral of our readers; nevertheleſs, we hope to be excuſed, even by thoſe readers, for making our Miſcellany the repoſitory of ſuch important and intereſting circumſtances, and of thus communicating curious and pleaſing information to that portion of our friends who may ſtill be unacquainted with them.

Francis Egerton, the late Duke of Bridgewater, was born in the year 1736, and was the fifth ſon of Scroop the firſt Duke of Bridgewater, by Lady Rachel Ruſſel:—by the death of his brothers, he ſucceeded, on the demiſe of his father in 1748, to the title and eſtates.

It is underſtood that his Grace, before he came of age, digeſted the plans which he afterwards proſecuted with

with ſuch ſucceſs, and proceeded to put them in execution as ſoon as he obtained poſſeſſion of his paternal inheritance.

Among other eſtates the Duke had one at Worſley, in Lancaſhire, rich in coal-mines; but owing to the expence of land-carriage, it was of inconſiderable value: deſirous, therefore, of working thoſe mines to greater advantage, he projected a canal from his eſtate at Worſley to the rich and flouriſhing town of Manchester. With this view, he applied to the ingenious Mr Brindley, who hadpreviouſly manifeſted unuſual talents; and that artiſt, after ſurveying the ground, pronounced the execution of the work to be practicable.

The Duke's next ſtep was to procure legiſlative authority for carrying his plans into effect: he accordingly cauſed a Bill to be introduced into Parliament, in the year 1758-9, which met with uncommon oppoſition in its progreſs, though it ultimately paſſed both Houſes. To us, who have witneſſed not only the great ſucceſs and extenſion of his Grace's canals, but the adoption of the like works in almoſt every part of the United Kingdom, and are perfectly convinced of the national, as well as individual, advantages that are derived from them, it appears nearly inconceivable how ſuch ſtrong prejudices could have been entertained by enlightened Legiſlators. But, in forming *ſuch* a judgment, we do that which is *too uſual* with men, *decide by the ſubſequent effect*; whereas we ſhould, in this particular inſtance, reflect, that the plan was entirely new and untried; that its practicability was very problematical; that it involved many claſhing intereſts; and that the probability of its advantages was not *then* very apparent.

Further powers, as well for the purpoſe of effecting the original deſign, as for extending the line of navigation, being afterwards found neceſſary, application was again made to Parliament; and they were much more readily obtained than the former.

Our limits will not allow a minute detail of particulars, yet it will not be inconſiſtent with propriety to ſtate, that the canal begins at Worſley Mill, about ſeven miles from Manchester, where his Grace cut a baſon capacious enough to hold all his boats, and a body of water to ſerve as a reſervoir for his navigation. The canal enters a hill by a ſubterraneous paſſage of nearly a mile in length, that admits flat-bottom boats, which are towed along by hand-rails to the coal-works: this paſſage afterwards divides into two; is in ſome places cut through the ſolid rock, in others arched with brick; and is provided with ſeveral air-funnels, cut to the top of the hill *. At the entrance, the arch is about ſix feet wide, and in ſome parts of ſufficient breadths, to admit of boats paſſing each other. Five or ſix of thoſe boats, which carry ſeven tons each, are drawn by one horſe to Manchester. In other places, the canal is carried over public roads by means of arches; and, where the road is too high, it is gradually lowered, and riſes on the oppoſite ſide. But one of the moſt arduous works accompliſhed on this canal is the aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs forty feet over the river, and where the barges are ſeen paſſing on the former, and the veſſels on the latter in full ſail under them. This aqueduct begins three miles from Worſley, and is carried for more than two hundred yards over a valley. When the works approached the river, ſeveral artiſts pronounced their completion impracticable, and one went ſo far as to call it "*Building a Caſtle in the Air.*" Had the Duke attended

* It is not uncommon for travellers to viſit the ſides of the Canal to ſatisfy their curioſity by entering the ſubterraneous paſſages.

attended to theſe opinions, without doubt delivered by men of ſkill and penetration, he would have relinquiſhed his purpoſe: but his own ſagacity, and his confidence in the aſſurances of Mr Brindley, determined him to perſevere; and the aqueduct over the river Irwell will, for ages, remain as a monument of the public ſpirit of his Grace the late Duke of Bridgewater, and of the rare abilities of the artiſt; while it may alſo read a ſalutary lecture on the imbecility of human judgement and human foreſight.

In order to the proſecution, as well as to the completion, of the whole undertaking, it muſt be obvious to every one at all acquainted with the conſtruction of canals, even now, when their principles are ſo well underſtood, that, under all the unforeſeen difficulties and diſcouraging circumſtances of the caſe, it was only ſuch a man as Mr Brindley, bleſſed, as he was, with a peculiarly fertile genius, and honoured with the confidence, and ſupported by the wealth, of his illuſtrious patron, who could have ſucceſsfully perſevered in it. Aſſailed by claſhing intereſts, by inveterate prejudices by adverſe opinions, and by the moſt diſcouraging predictions, He muſt have poſſeſſed a very ſuperior mind not to have yielded to them. Indeed, no obſtacle, however unexpected or conſiderable, ſeems to have been capable of impeding him in the execution of his plan; and the ingenuity and contrivance diſplayed throughout were wonderful.

This FIRST work having been completed in the year 1760, was opened in the preſence of the Duke, many of his friends, and a vaſt concourſe of people, with great ceremony, rejoicings, and exultation; and his Grace had the felicity to ſee the extraordinary man whom he had patronized ſucceed even beyond his expectations.

But the Duke's deſigns were not confined to this canal; accordingly, after another application to Parliament, in the year 1762 he obtained powers (though not without great oppoſition) to extend the works from Longford Bridge to the river Merſey; and the ſucceſs of this undertaking furniſhes an additional proof of his Grace's judgement. The entire length from Worſley to Manchester is twenty-nine miles: there is not any fall on the whole line, except at Runcorn, into the river Merſey, where there are locks which convey the boats down ninety-four feet into the river in a very ſhort ſpace of time. The whole was accompliſhed in about five years.

Beſides the Duke's concern in the Worſley Canal, he was a liberal promoter of that great work the Grand Trunk Navigation, which extends from his own works at Preſton Brook to the river Trent, near Derby; and he was ever ready to aſſiſt, with his parliamentary influence, the furthering of any well-digeſted plan.

As a Senator, the late Duke of Bridgewater did not take an active part: and was not conſtant in his attendance on his parliamentary functions. In 1762, however, his name is to be found in the diviſion, on a motion to withdraw the Britiſh troops from Germany; and on the loſs of that motion, he joined in a proteſt. When the repeal of the American Stamp Act was agitated, his Grace was a ſtrong oppoſer of that meaſure; and in 1784, when a powerful intereſt was exerted to prevent Mr Fox's India Bill from paſſing into a law, the Duke was active therein.

His Grace was never married; and his celibacy is aſſerted to have been occaſioned (though we do not vouch for the fact) by a circumſtance which occurred to him early in life. We underſtand it to be in ſubſtance as follows; The Duke being on a viſit at a friend's, who was on the eve of marriage, the Lady to whom he was betrothed

betrothed took a fancy to his Grace; and, forgetting her own dignity and her ſacred engagement to another, made an eaſy ſacrifice of her virtue to him. This occurrence is ſaid to have wrought ſo ſtrongly on his Grace's mind, as to have indelibly impreſſed on it an idea of general infidelity in the ſex, and to have determined him againſt ever entering the pales of matrimony. If this ſtatement be true, it affords a ſtriking inſtance of what is not very uncommon among men; namely, of a great and enlightened mind being led, by a peculiar incident, into a general concluſion; and, in this caſe, a concluſion which, for the honour of the fair part of our ſpecies, we truſt and believe is equally unfounded in nature and experience, and no leſs libellous than unwarranted.

After a ſhort illneſs, his Grace departed this life on the 8th of March laſt; and, having died without iſſue, the Dukedom has become extinct.

His property was immenſe; and his princely revenue, derived in a conſiderable degree from the ſucceſs of his canal navigation plans, enabled him to be the patron of many noble and national inſtitutions and deſigns. To the Loyalty Loan alone he ſubſcribed, at one time, 100,000l. in ready caſh! Earl Gower, his Grace's nephew, takes poſſeſſion of moſt part of his town-houſe, his plate, his pictures (valued at 150,000l.), and his lately purchaſed eſtate at Woolmert, in Hertfordſhire; together with his canal property in Lancaſhire, which produces at leaſt from 50 to 80,000l. per annum. All this property is entailed on Earl Gower's ſecond ſon, the Hon. Francis Leviſon Gower, as the Earl's firſt ſon is to inherit the Marquis of Stafford's eſtate. To General Egerton the Duke has bequeathed the eſtate of Aſhbridge, in Hertfordſhire, and other eſtates in Shropſhire and Yorkſhire, to the annual amount of 30,000l. About 600,000l. in the funds he has left chiefly to General Egerton, and partly among his other relatives, the Counteſs of Carliſle, Lady Anne Vernon, and Lady Louiſa Macdonald.

That the late Duke of Bridgewater was endowed with a ſtrong, an acute, and a comprehenſive mind, will be apparent, when we reflect, that he not only conceived, proſecuted, and finally completed, notwithſtanding every unforeſeen difficulty, and the moſt diſpiriting oppoſition, a truly ſtupendous and arduous work, but had the merit and diſcernment to diſcover, and call into action, the ſuperior abilities of the late Mr James Brindley; a man who, with but little aid from education, and only ſuperficial knowledge of the mathematics, planned and executed works which would have done honour to the firſt and beſt-informed artiſts.

Thus muſt it be incontrovertibly allowed, that his Grace, beſides being entitled to the honourable appellation of "*Father*" of Canal Navigation, ranks among the moſt illuſtrious and eminent patrons of merit, promoters of uſeful undertakings, and public benefactors.

We cannot perſuade ourſelves to cloſe this article without offering one reflection more. How ſhort-ſighted, how unwiſe, how impolitic, is the opinion ſo often broached, even among men of ſuperior underſtandings and no inconſiderable portion of knowledge, that it is pernicious to ſociety for any individuals to be allowed to amaſs very great wealth! We, on the contrary, think that it is to ſuch men we finally owe the execution of extenſive and coſtly plans and improvements: for though philoſophers, mathematicians, and even mechanics, may conceive and contrive, it is great wealth alone that can execute.

J. S.

For

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MEMOIRS *of the Progress of* MANUFACTURES, SCIENCE, CHEMISTRY, *and the* FINE ARTS.

IN the courſe of laſt ſummer, thirty-one experiments were made by Dr HENZENBERG, of Hamburg, on the fall of heavy bodies from the height of 235 Paris feet. From theſe experiments, he inferred, that bodies do not fall vertically. They declined 4 lines towards the Eaſt, and one line and a half towards the South. M. Guglielmini, at Bologna, found the variations from the perpendicular to be ſomewhat greater. But all the experiments prove the rotatory motion of the earth.

Earl STANHOPE is at preſent engaged in bringing to perfection an improved mode of printing. His invention, though ſimilar in ſome reſpects to the French ſtereotype, is ſaid to be far ſuperior, both in neatneſs, accuracy, and cheapneſs.

A newly-diſcovered varniſh for earthen ware, may be formed of equal parts of white glaſs and ſoda finely pulverized, and carefully ſifted and mixed. This varniſh is applied in the ſame manner as that which is commonly uſed. But its ſuperiority lyes in this, that it is ſafe, and has none of thoſe poiſonous effects which reſult from the decompoſition of lead varniſh.

During the years 1801-2, ſeveral Swediſh aſtronomers, under the direction of M. MELANDERHIELM, were engaged in aſcertaining the quantity of a degree of the meridian under the polar circle. In 1801, they had choſen ſtations, erected ſignals, and built two obſervatories; and between February 6th and April 8th 1802, they meaſured the baſe on the ice of the river Torneo, notwithſtanding the violence of the cold. The menſuration of the angles of the triangles were finiſhed before the beginning of September, and the aſtronomical obſervations then commenced.

In conſequence of a Conſular decree, the celebrated MECHAIN is about to undertake the meaſurement of the meridian, as far as the Iſland of Cabrera, which is about forty leagues to the ſouth of Barcelona. By theſe means we will be acquainted with the length of the forty-fifth, which is particularly intereſting, as it is a mean of the whole interval between the equator and the North Pole.

A new triple ſalt, compoſed of ſulphuric acid, ſoda, and ammoniac, has been diſcovered by SEGUIN. It cryſtallizes regularly, is fixed in air, and decrepitates in fire, which at firſt produces a diſengagement of ammoniac, and afterwards of acid ſulphate of ammoniac; the reſidue is a neutral ſulphate of ſoda.

It has been ſhewn by GUYTON, that not only barytes, but all ſaliſiable bares, alkalino-argillaceous, or alkaline only, are precipitated by pruſſiates, by means of double affinities.

An apparatus for directing air balloons has lately been invented by Profeſſor DANZEL, of Hamburg. A memoir upon the invention was read at a meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin, and the machinery itſelf exhibited in one of the rooms belonging to the academy. M. Garnerin, the celebrated acronaut, who was then at Berlin, is ſaid to have highly approved of the invention.

Mr JOHN VANCOUVER, Tachbrook-houſe, Norwich, has received a patent for an earth of peculiar properties, which, by certain new proceſſes of manufacture, is capable of being rendered a ſubſtitute for ſoap. The earth is found on the eſtate belonging

longing to Lord Warwick, at the depth of from four to ten feet below the ſurface of the ground. It is diſpoſed in ſtrata, the uppermoſt of which is of a greeniſh or greyiſh colour; the ſecond of a beautiful liliac or light purple, and the third, or undermoſt, is generally white. For the proceſs of manufacturing this earth, ſee Monthly Magazine for April, p. 354.

It has been found by FOURCROY, that red oxyd of mercury, digeſted for eight or ten days with ammoniac, acquires the property of fulminating.

An enquiry into the nature and origin of certain ſtones, which are ſuppoſed to have fallen from the ſkies, has of late occupied the attention both of Engliſh and French chemiſts. Citizen Vauquelin, having compared thoſe which have fallen in different countries, has found that they are exactly the ſame, and that they are compoſed of ſilex, magneſia, iron, nickel, and ſulphur. As theſe ſubſtances do not exiſt in our atmoſphere, ſome philoſophers have concluded that the origin of the ſtones is exterior to our globe. In order to account for this ſtrange phenomenon, Citizen LA PLACE has ſhewn that a body projected from the moon, requires only a velocity nearly quintuple to that of a twenty-four pound ball, diſcharged with a portion of powder equal to half its weight, to arrive at a diſtance where the attraction of that ſatellite is reduced to the ſame intenſity as that of the earth. When the body paſſes that point, it is within the ſphere of the earth's action, and conſequently muſt fall to its ſurface. Upon the ſuppoſition therefore, that there are volcanoes in the Moon, the phenomenon receives a probable explication. It may be ſuppoſed that they are emitted from terreſtrial volcanoes. But as none of the volcanic products, hitherto known, have any identity with theſe ſtones; and as it would require a much greater velocity of projection to carry a body from Veſuvius or Ætna to France, than is neceſſary for carrying a lunar body beyond the ſphere of that ſtar's activity; this hypotheſis is not ſo probable as the former.

A very rich and abundant ſpring of petroleum, has lately been diſcovered on the borders of the Ligurian Republic. It is now employed, without any mixture, in lighting the city of Genoa. It emits an equal quantity of light, at one fourth the expence, of common oil. It has a ſtrong pungent ſmell; is extremely limpid; and its ſpecific gravity is to that of water as 83 to 100, and to that of olive oil as 91 to 100.

We have more than once had occaſion to examine the celebrated, though fooliſh argument againſt the Moſaic account of the creation, deduced from the antiquity of the zodiac found at Dendera, in Upper Egypt. The Abbé Teſta has publiſhed at Rome a diſſertation upon this ſubject, proving that it cannot be traced farther back than 300 years before Chriſt. And the celebrated aſtronomer, La Lande, who, by ſome, is deemed not very favourable to revealed religion, ſuppoſes that it is the workmanſhip of the Greeks. He ſhews, in his aſtronomy, that Eudoxus and Aratus, who lived about 400 years before our æra, deſcribed the ſphere according to an ancient tradition, which goes back 12 or 1300 years before the common æra, and which evidently came from Egypt or India. It is very reaſonable, therefore, that it ſhould be found in the zodiac at Dendera.—Ignorance ſtill continues to be the mother of infidelity.

M. MENTELLE has undertaken for the Firſt Conſul, a terreſtrial globe ſo large, that every thing known in the ſcience of geography may be drawn upon it.

A diſcovery of ſome importance has

has lately been made respecting the preservation of corn. To preserve rye, and secure it from rats and insects, it should not be winnowed after it is threshed, but stowed in the granaries mixed with the chaff. In this state it has been kept for more than three years without receiving the smallest alteration, and even without being turned to preserve it from humidity and fermentation. Rats and mice may be kept from the corn, by placing some wild vine or hedge plants upon the heaps, the smell of this wood is so offensive to these animals, that they will not approach it. The experiment has not yet been made with wheat and other kinds of grain, but it is probable that they may be preserved by the same treatment.

From the solstitial observations of C. Duc La Chapelle, published in the memoirs of the National Institute, it appears that the obliquity of the ecliptic diminishes at the rate of 31 seconds in a century. The writer of this article has compared 48 ancient observations of the obliquity of the ecliptic, with that of Mayers in 1756, and the comparison gives 51 seconds for its diminution in a hundred years. This result, though different from that of Duc La Chapelle's, coincides very nearly with that which is deduced from gravitation.

From the experiments of Pajot Descharmes on the use of the sulphate of soda in manufacturing glass, it appears, that sulphate of soda and sand alone, in any proportion, cannot succeed; that sulphate of soda, mixed with pounded charcoal, in the proportion of one tenth, or one twentieth part, yielded a yellow glass, more or less black, and the crucibles were then very slightly acted upon. That equal parts of carbonate of lime, dried sulphate of soda and sand, produced a beautiful glass, clear, and of a pale yellow; the crucibles were then very little corroded. Glass made with sulphate of soda is always of a yellowish green, with sea salt (muriate of soda) it has a light blue tinge.

Citizen Richer has constructed a new trigonometrical compass for reducing the distance of the moon from the fixed stars. The only disadvantage attending it is, that it cannot be made for less than 600 francs.

A new sugar has been discovered by Professor Proust, in the grape, which is the basis of wine. It differs from that of the sugar cane, and crystallizes differently. It is contained in the proportion of about 30 per cent. in the juice of the grape.

The society for the encouragement of arts at Paris, has received from Baron Edelckantz, the description of a new lamp, in which, by means of mercury and a weight, the oil ascends to any required height, and remains there.

Citizen Bouvard, at the observatory of Paris, observed the declination of the needle on the second of May 1802, to be 22°..3′, and on the 22d of July 21°..45′. Lenoir found it to be 22°..6′ on the 22d of June; but the changes which happen at different hours of the day, and at different seasons of the year; give a variation of more than ten minutes. It may therefore be taken at 22 degrees; which it was found to be in the years 1792 and 1800. From this it appears stationary, while for ten years before, it increased at the rate of 6 or 8 minutes per annum. About 41 years ago, at Paris, it was 18¼.

Mr Nicholson has published a a description of a curious Magazine Pistol, which, when loaded, is capable of being discharged nine times successively, through the same barrel, in the space of half a minute. It is so constructed, that its use is attended with neither danger nor uncertainty.

A ſelf-regiſtering thermometer, capable of being uſed in meteorology, is ſaid to be invented by Mr JAMES CRICHTON, of Glaſgow.

Edinburgh, May 26. 1803. *D. B.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA *for* JUNE 1803.

Wednesday, June 1ſt.

THE ſecond ſatellite of JUPITER will emerge from behind his ſhadow at 8 minutes and 42 ſeconds after 12 o'clock in the evening.

On the ſame day, the planet MERCURY will arrive at his greateſt elongation from the ſun. He may be ſeen in the north-weſt part of the horizon after ſunſet; his amplitude being a little more northern than that of the ſun.

Thurſday, June 2d.

About a quarter paſt nine o'clock, all the ſatellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of his diſc. The *ſecond* and *fourth*, which are fartheſt from the planet are then in conjunction.

Friday, June 3d.

About 51 minutes and 16 ſeconds after 10 o'clock in the evening the *firſt* ſatellite of Jupiter will emerge from behind his ſhadow.

Saturday, June 4th.

The moon will be in conjunction with *Antares*, or *α Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude, about 37 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening.

About the ſame time all the ſatellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the weſtern ſide of his diſc. The firſt being neareſt, and the third fartheſt from the planet.

On the ſame day, about 48 minutes after 12 o'clock in the evening, the moon will be in conjunction with *τ Scorpionis*, a ſtar of the fourth magnitude, a little above *Antares*. The ſtar is ſo near the moon's limb that to ſome countries it will ſuffer an eclipſe.

Sunday, June 5th.

Early in the morning the planet MERCURY will be in conjunction with *ι Gemini*, a Star of the third magnitude, in *Caſtor's knee*, ſituated in longitude 3ſ. 7°..11'..47". The latitude of Mercury being then 1°..14' north, that of *ι Gemini* 2°..2'..28" north, the diſtance of their centers, at the time of conjunction, will be 48'..28", and the planet will paſs to the ſouth of the ſtar.

On the ſame day, about 2 minutes after nine o'clock in the evening, the planet SATURN will be in quadrature with the ſun, or the difference of their longitudes will be three ſigns. The longitude of the ſun being then 2ſ..14°..10'..15" the longitude of Saturn will be 5ſ..14°. 10'..15". The latitude of Saturn is then 2°..9'..31" north: His declination, 8°..13' north, and he will come to the meridian about 14 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening.

Monday, June 6th.

About 2 minutes and 27 ſeconds after ten o'clock in the evening, the third ſatellite of Jupiter will immerge into his ſhadow, but as Jupiter ſets before the emerſion happens, it will be inviſible.

Thurſday, June 16th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS is at preſent ſtationary in longitude 6ſ..7°..47'..2", and latitude 41'..25" north.

Friday, June 17th.

The planet MERCURY will be ſtationary in longitude 3ſ..12°..8'..4".

Sunday, June 19th.

About 8 o'clock in the morning, the planet Jupiter will be in quadrature with the ſun. As the longitude of the ſun is then 2ſ..27°..0'..58", that of Jupiter will be 5ſ..27°..0'..58". His latitude is then 1°..21' north, and his declination 2°..25' north.

Wedneſday,

Wednesday, June 22d.

The ſun will enter the ſign Cancer at 49 minutes after 11 o'clock in the forenoon. His longitude will then be three ſigns.

On the ſame day, at 2 minutes after 6 o'clock in the evening, the moon will be in conjunction with the planet Mars.

On the ſame day, at 36 minutes after 11 o' clock in the evening, the moon will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or *α Leonis*, a ſtar of the firſt magnitude.

Tuesday, June 28th

As the ſun now paſſes through the plane of Saturn's Ring, it will be inviſible till the third of Auguſt, when the earth will paſs to the north of it, and allow us to ſee its enlightened ſurface.

The planet MARS will be in conjunction with *Regulus*, or *α Leonis* ſituated in longitude $4^s..27^0..6'..9''$. The latitude of Mars being $1^0..10'..6''$. and that of Regulus $27'..27''$, the neareſt approach of their centers will be $42'..39''$, and the planet will paſs to the north of the ſtar.

Wednesday, June 29th.

About 15 minutes after 11 o'clock in the evening, the planet MERCURY will arrive at his inferior conjunction with the ſun.

Thursday, June 30th.

The GEORGIUM SIDUS will be in quadrature with the ſun at 32 minutes after 4 o'clock in the afternoon

On the ſame day, about 15 minutes after 9 o'clock in the evening, all the ſatellites of Jupiter are ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of their primary, the firſt being neareſt, and the fourth fartheſt from his body.

EDINBURGH, *May* 28. 1803. } *D. B.*

The DANGERS *attending a* LIFE *of* DISSIPATION; *a* TALE.

IT is a remark, generally made by perſons who are under the influence of misfortune, that thoſe, which are brought upon themſelves, depreſs the faculties of the mind; while thoſe, which occur by the ordination of Providence, receive fortitude to ſupport, and vigour to ſuſtain their weight! Unhappily for me, I do not enjoy this conſolation, for the diſtreſſes under which I labour are the work of my own hands: yet as a deſcription of my imprudence may prove inſtructive to the incautious, I ſhall candidly relate the principal events of my life.

My father was a clergyman of the church of England, no leſs admired for the orthodoxy of his ſentiments, than the purity of his life; who, after waiting ſeveral years in the hope of obtaining preferment, at length had the good fortune to procure it, through the influence of his wife. My mother was diſtantly related to a nobleman's lady with whom ſhe had reſided ſeveral years in a humble and dependent ſtyle, until, tired of the ſacrifices ſhe was continually obliged to make to the caprices of her protectreſs, ſhe reſolved, by marrying my father, to break through the bonds of conſtraints. He was at that time only curate of the pariſh, in which the peer reſided, but the living happened to be in that gentleman's gift, and the incumbent was ſo great a martyr to infirmity, that it was ſuppoſed he had not even many months to live. As the ſpeculation appeared good, and my mother poſſeſſed many perſonal attractions, my father thought he could not do amiſs by entering into the marriage ſtate; but the old gentleman's unexpected recovery defeated his expectations, and ten years elapſed before his wiſhes were obtained.

I made my appearance on the theatre in leſs than a twelvemonth after the connubial knot was tied, and for five ſucceſſive years my mother regularly made a practice of preſenting her huſband with an additional child. Theſe pledges of domeſtic love, at length ſoftened lady Sedley's reſentments, and ſhe frequently ſent my mother many acceptable proofs of regard, and by the aid of tears, prayers, and ſupplications, ſhe had the happineſs of completely ſoftening her heart. The conſequence of this reconciliation was an invitation to the hall; and I, as being the elder, was deſired to be brought, and as I happened at that age to have no ſmall portion of beauty to recommend me, I immediately became a great favourite with the young lord. My viſits to the hall ſoon became very frequent, and were ſometimes protracted for the ſpace of a month; and at length I became ſo neceſſary to his Lord-

ſhip's

ſhip's pleaſures, that his mother propoſed my reſiding entirely at the hall. This propoſal of courſe my parents joyfully accepted, as they knew I ſhould have every advantage of education without the ſlighteſt expence; and from that moment I was placed under the care of Lord Clifton's tutor, and received exactly the ſame inſtructions as himſelf. Though his lordſhip had at firſt a material advantage over me in his ſtudies, from being my ſenior between two and three years, yet as he was extremely indolent, and I was fond of application, I was ſoon his ſuperior both in Latin and Greek. This ſuperiority was ſo far from exciting any rivalſhip between us, that it ſeemed to ſtrengthen the bonds of friendſhip which we had formed, and I not only became neceſſary to his pleaſures, but always aſſiſted in the performance of his taſks.

I ſhall not give a detail of my boyiſh amuſements, but merely ſay, that when his Lordſhip went to college I accompanied him there, and though he was entered as a fellow commoner, and I as a penſioner, I ſhared all his pleaſures without participating in the expence. Though my father had loſt two little ones in childhood, yet three of us ſtill remained; and he annually contrived to lay by the half of his income as a proviſion for my mother and her children at his death. The allowance therefore he made me, during my reſidence at college, would not permit me to live in an expenſive ſtyle, and I was continually receiving admonitory letters from him, imploring me never to run in debt. Theſe intereſting epiſtles, breathing all that ſolicitude which an anxious father was ſo likely to feel, produced little effect upon our imagination, which had imperceptibly acquired a fondneſs for expence.

As the Earl had promiſed to procure me a place under government, I quitted the univerſity at the accuſtomed time; but when it was determined that Lord Clifton was to ſet out for the continent, he begged that I might be permitted to attend his ſteps. Though I had ſeldom drawn upon my father for more than my allowance, yet he was no ſtranger to the diſſipated life I led; and he could not bear the idea of my adding the vices of foreign countries to thoſe he believed I already poſſeſſed; but how to avoid this, without offending my patron, was a difficulty he did not find eaſy to remove, but at length he determined candidly to tell him the full extent of all his fear.

Theſe, inſtead of commiſerating, his Lordſhip ridiculed; told him, that if I availed myſelf of the advantages of travelling, I might become Under Secretary of State, and again repeated his former promiſes, of procuring me on my return a moſt advantageous place. Every thing of courſe was arranged for my departure, and we commenced our tour under the auſpices of the gentleman who had been the inſtructor of our youth; but we had become too independant to be guided by his councils, and thought it beneath men of our ſpirit to ſubmit to conſtraint. We entered into every ſpecies of faſhionable amuſement, with an avidity which alarmed the worthy Mr Dawſon's fears, and as he had a real friendſhip for my father, he adviſed him to recall me from ſuch dangerous ſcenes. The advice, however, was too late for my lamented father to put in practice, who died the day before the letter arrived, and the grief which my poor mother felt upon the occaſion, was augmented by the diſtreſſing account of her child. She wrote, however, imploring me to return immediately to England, and ſaid the death of my father would be an apology to Lord Clifton, and concluded by painting, in the moſt affecting colours, the ill conſequences which muſt attend my preſent mode of life.

Shocked as I at firſt was by the account of the death of my beloved father, yet the lively ſcenes I was engaged in ſoon diſſipated my gloom, and inſtead of attending to my mother's admonitions, I plunged ſtill deeper into the gulf of vice. We happened to be at Venice at the time of the carnival, and Lord Clifton was peculiarly ſtruck with the charms of a lady of rank, who availed herſelf of the ſcene of licentiouſneſs that was going forward, to give him the moſt poſitive proofs of her regard. We had been ſtationary at Venice ſome ſhort time before the carnival, and were to quit it as ſoon as its gayeties cloſed, but this ſudden attachment completely ſubverted all the plans that had been previouſly formed. The Lady was the widow of a Spaniſh nobleman, and had been attracted to Venice by the ſame magnet as ourſelves; and though a widow, ſhe was under the care of a duenna, who had lived in that capacity before ſhe became a wife.

Donna Iſabella, which was the name of this captivating female, for, in delicacy to her family, I ſhall conceal the title which ſhe bore, was certainly one of the moſt perfect pieces of human workmanſhip which the hand of nature ever formed. She had been united to a man old enough to be her grandfather, in compliance with her family's deſire, but the ſacrifice ſhe had made to their inclinations was terminated, at the end of nine months, by his death. The ſprightlineſs of youth was added to the lovelineſs of beauty, for ſhe did not appear to be more than eighteen, and her manners were more tinctured with the vivacity of the Italians than with the natural reſerve which the German ladies poſſeſs. While his lordſhip was paying his devotions to this

this enchantress, my business was to lull the suspicions of her friend, who, with all her pretensions to prudence, was not proof against my flattery, or the more expensive marks of esteem which Lord Clifton frequently sent. Though I was too great an admirer of female beauty, not to feel the power of Donna Isabella's charms, yet I did not attempt to create any influence over her heart; for honour forbade the very idea of my endeavouring to obtain the slightest proofs of that lady's regard. Notwithstanding this, I could not help observing, that whenever her eyes were turned toward me, a peculiar kind of softness was expressed which it was impossible for me not to construe into that favorable impression which my more attractive figure had made upon her breast. This declaration may doubtless have the appearance of vanity, but in manly beauty I had a manifest superiority over my friend, whose person was so extremely delicate and effeminate, that he had the appearance of a lady who had altered her style of dress.

Though Donna Isabella had at first not only appeared gratified by his passion, but had likewise made it the most ardent return, yet she soon began to change her conduct toward him, and behaved with mere civility, bordering upon reserve. This alteration in the lady's conduct only added fuel to his flame, and he did every thing in his power to awaken her tenderness, and reanimate her breast with mutual regard.—Though she treated his Lordship with the most mortifying indifference, to *me*, she behaved in a manner that convinced me of her esteem, and if ever we were a moment together without a third person, her partiality was too evident to be misconceived. I was too much attached to Lord Clifton to avail myself of these testimonies, but at length she gave me proofs of affection, which I was unable to withstand, for I received a letter from Donna Isabella, couched in such ardent terms of tenderness, that they instantly made a passage to my heart. Honour, friendship, and all the ties of gratitude, instantly fled before this magic spell, and I assured her that my whole life should be devoted to proving the ardency of my attachment, and the fervency of my regard.

Lord Clifton had so firm a reliance upon my conduct, that it was long before he suspected the cause of the diminution of his mistress's regard; but at length he observed the tender glances which passed between us, and the consequence was, that his suspicions were roused. Instead of upbraiding me for the dishonorable part I had acted, he rather increased the confidence which he had formerly placed; and I was so far deceived by this appearance of cordiality, that I daily became less upon my guard. This was exactly what his Lordship expected, and I became entrapped in the snare: in short, he was watching all my motions, when I believed not any of them were observed. At length he discovered our place of assignation, and had the most convincing proofs of my ingratitude, and Donna Isabella's caprice; when, after upbraiding me with my conduct, and disowning all further connexion with the lady, he desired never more to behold my face.

The madness I had been guilty of instantly flashed upon my imagination and even the caresses of Donna Isabella lost their charm: still I flattered myself with the hope, that through the persuasions of our tutor, I might have the happiness of regaining his Lordship's regard. Vain hope! unfortunate infatuation! by which all my brilliant prospects in life were overthrown; for Mr Dawson not only reprobated the shameful part I had acted, but informed me Lord Clifton would not even allow him to mention my name. That worthy man, and his pupil, quitted Venice the very day after my ingratitude was revealed, and, as if to make my general conduct appear the more reprehensible, Lord Clifton no longer seemed to feel a relish for any fashionable vice. Instead of devoting his time to those pleasures which injure the health, and relax the powers of the mind; he suddenly appeared to acquire a taste for those amusements which are beneficial to the one, and give strength to the other. Thus it was naturally supposed that I had been the instigator of his numerous vices, and a general odium was thrown upon my name. I was not only considered as a monster, who had been guilty of the blackest ingratitude, but as a wretch who had endeavoured to tarnish the lustre of his friend's fame!

While Donna Isabella continued to give me proofs of her attachment, I seemed to lose the sense of my situation in an intoxicating dream; but the moment she began to show the natural versatility of her disposition, I lost the soothing solace which had quieted my heart. She required that her lovers should be continually varying her amusements, and though naturally volatile, she had no resources in her own mind; the consequence was, that what she admired one day, the next, perhaps, she would say she despised. Though her fortune was extremely large, yet she was so completely self-interested, that she expected her lovers should always pay for every amusement to which she went; and the moment she found that my purse was not calculated to gratify her love of pleasure, she quitted Venice, without even informing me of her design.

I was obliged to remain until I received remittances from my mother, as I had not money enough to pay one half of my debts however

however, the moment it arrived, I ſet out for England, reſolving, if poſſible, to make my peace with the peer. As it was the time of the year when the family were in London, I inſtantly drove to Portman-ſquare, but I had the mortification of hearing from the porter, that he had received orders not to admit me into the houſe.

As my father had never told me the ſtate of his finances, I had no idea that he would have left me more than a thouſand pounds, therefore I was moſt agreeably ſurpriſed at finding that my ſiſters and ſelf had each of us double that ſum; and that two hundred a year, which he had left to my mother, was to revert to me at her death. It is true, he had not been able to ſave ſo large a ſum out of his living, but a ticket he had bought in the lottery had fortunately proved a good prize, and this, with a ſtrict attention to economy, had been the means of my fortune being ſo much larger than I had reaſon to expect. The mortification I had endured at being refuſed admiſſion to the Earl's manſion, was greatly diminiſhed at hearing he was no longer at the head of public affairs; but that the honorable Mr P——, with whom I had been intimately acquainted, then filled an important poſt in the ſtate. Upon that gentleman, therefore, I immediately waited, and was received by him with the warmeſt profeſſions of regard; and as the greateſt degree of animoſity ſubſiſted between him and my former patron, he gave the moſt poſitive aſſurances of becoming my friend. He ridiculed the puritanity of Lord Sedley's ſentiments for withdrawing his patronage from a young man, for no better cauſe than an intrigue; told me I was calculated to make a figure in ſociety, and gave me a general invitation to his houſe.

Elated with theſe profeſſions, I now reſolved to convince his Lordſhip, that it would have been politic in him to have retained me for his friend; for I had the audacity in all companies openly to condemn his conduct, and even when here, my preſumption and ingratitude did not end. The preſent, and the late adminiſtration, were at open warfare, and pamphlets, as uſual, were publiſhed on each ſide; I, of courſe, eſpouſed the cauſe of my preſent patron, and affixed my name to ſuch language, which I ought to have bluſhed to write.

The real rectitude of this amiable man's principles made him treat my invectives with the contempt they deſerved; but I now felt myſelf ſecure of Mr P——'s patronage, though I had never received more than profeſſional proofs of his regard. My mother was ſo completely ſhocked at the depravity of my ſentiments, that ſhe could could not bear the idea of encountering my former patron's ſight, and therefore determined to quit a ſmall houſe ſhe had taken in the neighbourhood, before the time that the family were expected to return. Inſtead of being biaſſed by the tenderneſs of her remonſtrances, I began to fancy myſelf a perſon of real importance to the ſtate, and ſo inflated was my vanity by this idea, that I already imagined my fortune was made. In conſequence of this miſtaken opinion, I lived away in a moſt expenſive ſtyle, and kept an eſtabliſhment as if my fortune had amounted to two thouſand a year, inſtead of two thouſand pounds.

This diſplay of elegance of courſe was very tranſitory, and I ſoon found myſelf deeply involved in debt; it was no longer poſſible for me to rely merely upon *promiſes*, therefore I determined to put Mr P——'s friendſhip to the teſt. He appeared perfectly aſtoniſhed at hearing I was under any pecuniary embarraſſments, informed me, he had underſtood that my father had left me ten thouſand pounds; but aſſured me, that I might depend upon his ſervices, adding, that he had been obliged to provide for thoſe to whom prior engagements had been made.

Compelled to appear ſatisfied with theſe evaſive anſwers, I remained ſix months longer under the torture of ſuſpenſe, when I accidentally heard that a place under government was vacant, which he had given me a poſitive promiſe that I ſhould poſſeſs. In all the ardour of expectation, I waited upon my patron, but was informed that he was giving a private audience to Lord D——, and that the carriage was waiting until ſome affairs of buſineſs were tranſacted, when he was going to accompany that gentleman to his country ſeat. As every thing depended upon my obtaining this ſituation, by the help of a bribe to the ſervant, I perſuaded him to deliver my card, on the back of which, I begged to ſpeak with him for two minutes upon buſineſs, which could not admit of being delayed; but the man inſtantly returned, ſaying his maſter could not ſee me, and would not be in town again for ten days.

All the horrors of my fate inſtantly flaſhed upon my imagination, and I returned to my lodgings in an abſolute frantic ſtate; however, I wrote to Mr P——, and reminded him of his promiſe, without even venturing to hope that he would be biaſſed by what I ſaid, and the next morning I had the miſery of hearing that the place had been given to a perſon who had been recommended by Lord D——. The adage, that misfortunes never come unattended, was completely verified in the ſtate of my affairs, for my creditors, worn out with repeated excuſes, provided an apartment for me in the Fleet!

My mother, with that tenderneſs I had ever

ever received from her, instantly requested an amount of my debts, offering to relinquish one half of her income, and my amiable sisters making the same generous proposal themselves. Despicable as was the part I had formerly acted, I was not base enough to avail myself of their disinterested designs, and even then, my creditors must have consented to receive a composition, as my debts amounted to treble what they could have paid.

In this wretched place of confinement I have had leisure to reflect upon the impropriety of my conduct, but repentance, alas! can now be of no avail; yet still I shall enjoy a pleasing satisfaction, if the young and inexperienced are admonished by my tale.

Poetry.

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

AN ADDRESS TO READING.

By JOHN JOHNSTONE, *Craigbouse of Corrie, Annandale.*

HAIL, sweetest charmer of my soul!
Ev'n when a stripling green—
Nor has a rival gain'd that pow'r
Which younger years had seen:

Not flow'ry banks, nor vocal groves,
Nor sweetly murmuring rills:
Not nature's charms combin'd; my soul
With greater rapture fills:

For thee I sighed for hours of rest,
And shunn'd the sportive throng,
To taste the more refin'd delights,
The silent shades among:

For thee, through night's dark lonely hours
Oft have I vigils kept,
To follow some wild winding tale:
Intent while others slept:

For thee, I spurn'd the glare of wealth;
Its pomp, its pride, and ease;
Nor rich repasts, nor vestments gay,
My anxious soul could please:

For thee I shunn'd the noisy crowd,
That quaff'd the sparkling bowl,
E'en beauty's gay seducing train
Charm'd not my ardent soul.

For what are all the joys of sense,
Compar'd with those of mind,
How poor that breast where such outweigh
Those of thy purer kind:

Often thou tak'st me by the hand,
And plac'd by thee on high,
The present busy, bustling scene,
Bursts on my ravish'd eye:

Even hoary Time at thy command
Brings his strange deeds to view.
Whilst mould'ring myriads spring to life,
And act their parts anew:

By thee the heav'n-inspired bards
Their magic numbers roll,
Again the powerful passions wake,
And agitate the soul:

By thee we sail the ocean through,
And traverse realms unknown.
And nature's strange mysterious laws
Are to thy vot'ries shown:

And by thy aid, the word of truth,
Bright sun of mental light,
Makes all futurity, unveil'd,
Burst on our ravish'd sight:

No more we sigh with bounded views,
Our souls enraptur'd soar,
To those blest scenes where good men rest,
When life's short ills are o'er:

'Tis thus thou art the choicest boon
Bestow'd on man below.
The source of every hope sublime,
The balm of every woe:

'Tis thine to sow the precious seed,
From whence the virtues spring,
And with'ring nip the baneful weeds,
Corruption's gardens bring:

The sweetest hours of social bliss
We owe to thee alone;
The tie that binds congenial souls,
That tie is all thine own;

So ere I quit thy dear delights;
My heart shall cease to think,
And in the dark'ning mists of age
My powers of vision sink:

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONNET.

On the departure of a Lady of Quality from Scotland by Sea; in a state of ill health, May 1803.

BLOW, gentle breezes, as the dawning east
Tinges, with faintening gleam, the rippling tide;
Ocean, let no rude wind upheave thy breast,
While bearing one—of Scotia's maids the pride.

Her fine blue eyes—dimm'd by the blighting dew
Of languid pain, the bright expanse survey;
Resplendent first with evening's golden hue,
Now gleaming splendor, in the morning's ray;

And

And musing, to that land she bids *adieu!*
While gentle sighs for suffering Friendship swell;
So Scotia's Queen, when France retired from view,
Gently expres'd "beloved land, farewell!"
Propitious be the soften'd summer gale,
To fan the yielding canvas of her sail.

Edinburgh. *R. C.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

MELANCHOLY.

WHEN the tempest howls rough thro' the dark wither'd grove,
And the rude blasts of Winter all Nature deform;
Amid the dire scenes unappall'd I could rove,
And rest undisturb'd by the rage of the storm.

Yet why, when the wild winds of Winter are flown,
When hush'd to repose are the waves on the sea;
When Spring o'er the earth her green mantle has thrown,
And the sweet voice of gladness is heard from each tree:

When all the fair objects that earth can bestow,
Combine to inspire me with transports of joy,
O why on my tongue dwell the accents of woe?
Why bursts from my bosom the sorrow-fraught sigh?

When the blushes of morn tinge the clouds of the east,
I seek the lone cave on the wave-beaten shore
Where the sea-bird screams wild as she starts from her nest,
And the loud-sounding surge in the hollow rocks roar:

I mark the tall cliff, hoary, rugged, and bare,
That rears its broad breast in the midst of the waves,
Where the mermaid, they say, often combs her dark hair,
And sings o'er the sailors that rest in their graves.

When the sun sinks behind the high hills of the west,
All lonely and pensive I rest by the stream,
I call to remembrance the days that are past,
And compare all my joys to the sun's setting beam.

I see with regret where the hawthorn stood,
And the yellow furze blossom'd, the marks of the plough,
Yet pleas'd I behold the rock shatter'd and rude,
And view with delight the bleak mountain's bare brow.

Beneath the green elm waving dark in the air,
Oft I sit while the moon lights her lamp in the sky—
Ah! why must I tell that my Peggy sleeps there,
And that there all my hopes and my happiness lye?

Arbroath. *W. A.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES,

Occasioned by seeing a Primrose very early in Spring.

IF some luckless bard here contemplative wanders,
Delighted to trace the sweet burnie's meanders,
Child of woe! if thou view'st this fair primrose in blossom,
Unfold to the morning its dew-sprinkled bosom,
O pause an' reflect on the sweet pensive flower,
How it brav'd the night frost an' the cauld e'enin' shower,
Tho' sunk was its head wi' the wind an' the rain,
When the sun shed his beams how it rais'd it again,
And smil'd when the tempest was fled frae the plain.

The frown o' Disdain an' the keen sneer o' Scorn,
Are painfu', and hard—very hard—to be borne,
An' weak is the balm that the muse can impart
To a comfortless soul an' an anguishing heart,
The visions of Fancy, illusive an' vain,
Afford but a short-living refuge frae pain.
Then learn, like the primrose, life's tempests to bear,
(For ilk ane has his portion o' sorrow an' care,)
Nor yield up thy soul to the grasp o' Despair.

Arbroath. *W. A.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

SONG,

"THE LASS WI' THE BONNY BLACK HAIR."

THE sun slowly rising now gilds the green plains
That bloom in fresh verdure and glitter wi' dew,

An'

An' frae yonder thicket reſound the ſweet ſtrains
Of Friendſhip and Harmony artleſs an' true;
The ploughman goes whiſtling along to his toil,
Inhaling the fragrance that breathes thro' the air,
While muſin' I paſs o'er the flow'r-painted foil,
An' think on the laſs wi' the bonny black hair.

The primroſe that fringes the banks o' the rill
The dew-ſparkling daiſy ſae lovely an' gay,
An' ilka freſh flow'ret that decks the green hill,
Proclaim the approach o the pleaſures o' May.
But taſteleſs to me were each joy ſhe could bring,
An' vain nature's charms, tho' tranſcendently fair,
Undelighted I'd rove midſt the beauties o' Spring,
If far frae the laſs wi' the bonny black hair.

Thou faſt-flowing Brothick, by whoſe verdant ſide
My Jenny aft ſtrays the broom buſhes amang,
An' eyes the gay ſporters that dart thro' thy tide,
Or liſts to the mavis's wild-warbling ſang;
Say, roves there a maid on thy margin mair bright,
Or blooms there a flow'r can wi' Jenny compare?
Ah, no! a' the beauties o' Brothick maun yield
When compar'd wi' the laſs wi' the bonny black hair.

Arbroath. *W. A.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

VERSES

On an unfortunate young woman.

WHAT! heard you not yon ghoſt that ſkimm'd the air,
And ſhriek'd aloud the muſic of deſpair?
It was the echo of poor Mary's groan,
Who bled beneath a perjur'd lover's frown;
Down by yon wood with maniac ſteps ſhe hied,
Her dark companion was the murd'rous blade.
She ſtood! ſhe ſhiver'd, gaz'd with frantic eye,
Unable to endure, yet loath to die:
Then to her breaſt ſhe urg'd the cruel knife,
And burſt the flood-gates of the tide of life,
She fell! ſhe ſhriek'd; this was the ſound that came,
"O periſh with me infamy and ſhame!"
How could ſhe bear her parents' pitying ſcorn,
Or ſtray an outcaſt, beggar'd and forlorn?
How could ſhe bear the proud one's ſmiling frown,
Or barter back the jewel honour gone?
How muſe with pleaſure on an unborn child,
Who could accuſe her,—even when it ſmil'd.

Beſide yon tree, where wintry breezes rave,
The waving rank-graſs marks her unbleſt grave.
Theſe turfs, her marriage bed, to her belong,
And the owl ſcream'd her dirge and nuptial ſong.
Her infant too, lies with it's mother low,
Who ſhar'd her lot, but never felt her wo.
The earth now preſſes on it's embryo hand,
It's mother's ſhroud is now it's ſwadding band.
Reſt, injur'd ſhades! your names are kept on high,
But ſtill your fate muſt prompt the good man's ſigh.

Tho' the proud pageant boaſts the cent'nel buſt
Which guards his father's bones from—pure duſt
And ſcowls upon thy grave: to me 'tis more dear
Than all the puppetry his aiſle can wear.
Reſt, injur'd ſhades! my pitying heart ſhall bleed
Tho' ſtill I ſtart and ſhudder at the deed.

Simon Square. *April* 28, 1803. *J. M.*

For the Edinburgh Magazine.

LINES,

On revisiting the Scenes of early youth, after an absence of several years.

WHILE roaming all lonely I penſively wander,
By the rude ruſhy banks of J.——'s clear burn,
With ſad recollection I think on the times,
And the ſcenes that are gone——that can never return.

The ſmooth gliding current, which now rolls before me,
Tho' limpid, and gentle, and beauteous its flow,
Soon ſwelling, and join'd with the perturbed waters,
Shall mix with the rough foaming ocean below.

How like is my life to thy current, ſweet ſtreamlet!
'Twas here that my gay infant morning was ſpent;——

'Twas

'Twas here that affection firſt glow'd in my
boſom,——
But ſoon the ſtorm ſcowl'd—the ſoft feel-
ing was rent.

In yonder ſweet manſion—of peace the a-
bode!
A fond father's love on my infancy ſmil'd:
No cankering cares 'bout the preſent op-
preſs'd me,
And hope of the future my fancy beguil'd—

How rapid, alas! did the black clouds of
ſorrow
O'erwhelm the bright ſunſhine that beam'd
in the morn?
From the widow and orphan——the huſ-
band——the parent
By fate's cruel graſp was relentleſsly torn!

Toſs'd on life's boiſtrous tide, its blaſts daſh-
ing round me,
Theſe ſcenes and my ſad buſy mem'ry re-
call.
My youthful emotions——my infantine paſ-
times,
While tears of keen anguiſh reſiſtleſsly fall.

Yet theſe ſorrowful ſcenes, theſe tender e-
motions,
In ſtrong vivid colours preſent to my ſight,
The virtues, the talents that ſleep with my
father,
That ſhone ſo tranſcendently lovely and
bright.

While with proud approbation I think on
his glories,
May theſe warm ardent throes my young
boſom inſpire,
With the true love of virtue, of juſtice, of
man,
And with all the great feelings that burn'd
in my ſire!——

West Lothian.
May, 1803. } *P. A.*

ELEGY,

On leaving Lausanne in 1789.

By LOCKHART MUIRHEAD A. M. *.

FAREWELL, ye modeſt roofs, ye antique
tow'rs!
Condemn'd from you and innocence to ſtray,
Still muſt I dream of vine-clad hills and
bow'rs,
Where balmy zephyrs fan the lap of May.

Adieu, ye rocks, that echo to the voice
Of ſwains diſporting in the daiſied glade;
Adieu, ye walks, where virtue's ſons rejoice,
Muſing, at eve, in contemplation's ſhade!

Ye Alpine monuments of age, whoſe pride
Sublimely mocks our boaſted domes below,
Far into vapour blue I ſee you glide,
Vaniſh your awful cliffs and hoary heads of
ſnow!

You, heights of Jura, may each patriot hail,
As bulwarks rear'd by an Almighty *arm*—
O ſtreen Helvetia, when the hoſts aſſail,
O guard her children from the tyrant's
harm!

I leave the wavy pine, the tufted dell,
The vale of ſmiles, and many manſions fair,
I leave thoſe charms no common lore can
tell,
Thoſe charms which lull ambition, pride,
and care.

And muſt I leave thee, Leman, Europe's
boaſt,
Sweeping in creſcent form the vale pro-
found,
While fairy wavelets play upon thy coaſt,
And foaming Rhone is ſooth'd, and liſtens
to the ſound?

Oft would I pore upon thy glaſſy ſtream,
In balmy viſitations of the morn,
And oft, at eve, in Cynthia's quiv'ring
gleam,
Would catch the echo of the winding horn.

Oft have I ſtray'd the margin's maze along,
As oft admir'd grand Nature's changing
pow'rs,
Who now moves placid to the vernal ſong,
And now in frowns and midnight horrors
low'rs.

For blythſome morn, in ſaffron cincture
bound,
'Mid all the glories of the blue ſerene,
Would ſhed ambroſial dews and fragrance
round,
And myriad flow'rs bedeck the ſhelving
green.

When, lo! a lurid cloud, athwart the ſky,
With coming blaſts deforms the tranquil
pole,
The forky darts of glaring light'nings fly,
The dread-inſpiring peals of thunders roll!

The torrent tumbles to the mountain's baſe,
The drifted maſſes from their craggs are
hurl'd—
The din rebellows thro' th' unfathom'd
maze,
And dark confuſion ſcowls upon the world!

O ye, who wind along the mountain hoar,
Hie to ſome cave, or ſhepherd's rude abode,
Whether tremendous wonders you explore,
Or wend to Rome, to kneel before your
God!

For ſoon this elemental war ſhall ceaſe,
Theſe hollow ſounds in airy diſtance die,
Iris, the gentle harbinger of peace,
Shall trace her glorious arch along the ſky.

Huſh'd

* See Muirhead's Travels p. 131.

Huſh'd was the whirlwind, when, from lofty
lane,
The freſhen'd landſcape ſeem'd to ſtretch
afar,
Geneva's tow'rs roſe on the weſtern plain,
And glitter'd to the day's refulgent ſtar.

Her walls of lore would then recall a name
To truth, humanity, and freedom dear—
O ye, whoſe breaſts glow with a gen'rous
flame,
Pardon his errors, and his worth revere!

And next the rocks of Meillerie diſplay'd
Dear ſombre haunts, where youths and vir-
gins ſigh,
Whilſt Vevey's ſhore ſpoke of the hapleſs
maid,
And Chillon's turrets trembl'd on the eye.

Such tender ſympathies invade the ſoul,
When fond remembrance wakens from re-
poſe,
Sweet were thoſe moments when from play
we ſtole,
And melted at the tale of Julia's woes!

Thou ſon of eve, whoſe mild declining ray
Would tinge yon airy ice with roſeate hue,
And cloſe with ever-varying charms the day,
Accept the tribute of a long adieu!

Yet, oft as radiance of the weſtern ſkies,
In ſome far diſtant land appears to burn,
Fancy ſhall bid Valdenſia's viſtas riſe,
Shall bid the hours on angel wing return.

Yes, they return. I'll linger yet awhile
On borders darling as my native home;
Kind Fancy, all my wayward thoughts be-
guile,
And waft me to the friends from whom I
roam!

Again I mingle in the ſocial choir,
The converſe ſage or jocund ſtill goes
round,
Lauſonia's nymphs ſtill ſtrike the trembling
wire,
And "*wake to ecſtacy*" the thrilling ſound.

Let others revel in their gorgeous halls,
Their bulſe of ſnd and canopy diſplay,
In ſullen ſtate deride the poor man's calls,
Or fawn on ſcepter'd pageants of a day:

Let others prize the pomp of Europe's
crimes,
And all the wealth our captive brethren
yield,
Let monſters, ſavage as their frozen climes,
Erect their empire on the blood-ſtain'd field!

Mine be the boon of ſond domeſtic joy,
And health, and competence, and inward
eaſe;
Ah! theſe are bleſſings ſure without alloy,
Again I breathe Helvetia's genial breeze.

Ah, no! like fleeting phantom of the morn,
Which long and oft its victim may deplore,
The ſpell diſſolves in air, the ſwain, for-
lorn,
Pours his ſad deſcants on the parting ſhore.

Books *and* Pamphlets *publiſhed in* London *in April* 1803.

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THE projected work of Messrs *D.* and *S. Lysons* on *Great Britain* will be arranged alphabetically, beginning with the counties of England. The three first counties will probably be ready for publication by February next. It is to be in 4to., and will probably be entitled *Britannia.*

The Rev. *E. Davies*'s book on the origin of Language, Writing, and Science, is in the press. It is much patronized, and is expected to be a work of much research and ability.

An edition of the *Letters and Writings of Lady Mary Wortley Montague*, which will extend to five volumes, 8vo, is proceeding, with the sanction of the Marquis of Bute, under the care of Mr *Dallaway.*

The completion of *Boydell*'s grand edition of SHAKESPEARE, by the delivery of the 18th number, now approaches, and the Editors, with a liberality peculiar to themselves, are preparing a Medal, to be presented to the subscribers at the close of the work. Mr *Boulton* has undertaken the execution of the medal.

Mr *Paul*, of Geneva, now in London, has made some important improvements in the construction of lamps and reflectors, by which, among other advantages, that light which is usually thrown up into the atmosphere and lost, is reflected to the space intended to be illuminated, by which a much greater effect is produced, and at the same time a saving in the consumption of oil. We understand they are soon to be employed by Mr *Smethurst* in lighting the streets.

Van Swinden proposes to publish a Memoir on Reflecting Circles which he is desirous of introducing into the Dutch navy, and another on Marine Time-keepers.

Boulaye, of Troyes, has addressed a very excellent Epistle to Piazzi, on his discovery of Ceres. It is published in No. 4. of the Memoirs of the Academical Society of the department of the Aube.

PROCEEDINGS

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, April 20. 1803.

LORD *Viscount Melville* was introduced with the accuſtomed formalities, ſworn and took his ſeat. His Lordſhip's ſupporters were Viſcounts Hood and Lowther.

Some routine buſineſs was then diſpoſed of.

FINANCES.

Monday, May 2.

Lord Auckland roſe to move for the production of thoſe financical documents to which he had recently adverted, which, he repeated his conviction, would indiſputably ſhew the increaſing financical proſperity of the country, as well as its highly improved commercial relations; the leading deduction which he wiſhed to eſtabliſh, and in which poſition their Lordſhips would ſee that he was borne out by Official Documents before them, were as follows; that the net Revenue of the Country would be found to exceed 34 Millions Sterling, of which, after deducting about 17,600,000 for the diſcharge of the National Debt, there would be the ſum of 16,400,000 applicable to Public purpoſes. He obſerved, he had the moſt ſanguine hopes on this important national ſubject, and entertained no doubt of being able to eſtabliſh the above deductions. The Noble Lord then moved for the production of a number of Official Documents.—Ordered.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The Earl of Darnley wiſhed to call their Lordſhips attention to a ſubject of the higheſt National Importance: they would eaſily perceive he alluded to the ſituation in which the Country ſtood with reſpect to ſome of its moſt important foreign relations, and to the ſilence which Miniſters perſiſted in, with reſpect to thoſe points. The Houſe, he thought, had waited to the extent of reaſonable patience, and he adverted to the anxiety which the public muſt feel on having proper explanations ſo long withheld by Miniſters, on a topic which ſo deeply affected its intereſts. Under thoſe impreſſions, he felt it his duty to come forward in the courſe of a few days, unleſs ſome other Noble Lord, more competent to do juſtice to the taſk than himſelf, ſhould come forward, and ſubmit ſome propoſitions to their Lordſhips on the ſubject in queſtion. The Noble Earl mentioned Friday as the day on which he ſhould probably bring forward a motion.

Lord Hobart obſerved, that under the circumſtances of the moment, he was at a loſs to ſpeak deciſively, as much reſted with the French Government. The Noble Lord alluded to what had recently tranſpired in another Houſe, and which he underſtood was ſufficient to induce an Hon. Member to poſtpone an intended motion on the ſame ſubject till after Monday. He would ſubmit to the Noble Earl, whether, under all the circumſtances of the caſe, Friday was not too early a day, and whether ſome day next week would not be better.

Lord Pelham obſerved, that the great objection taken to the conduct of Miniſters on the preſent occaſion, ſeemed to be their not making ſome communication; to this he ſhould only obſerve, that the want of making any communication aroſe out of the abſolute ſituation of the affair—not knowing what authentically to communicate, it was impoſſible they could make any. Miniſters were as deeply impreſſed with the ſenſe of the reſpect due to Parliament, and felt as much for the anxious, but unavoidable ſuſpence in which the public were placed, as the Noble Earl, or any other Lord, could poſſibly do. He agreed with his Noble Colleague in deeming Friday too early a day. All that he could ſay was, that every poſſible means were taken which occurred to his Majeſty's confidential ſervants, as the moſt likely to bring the affair to a ſpeedy termination.

The Earl of Darnley obſerved, that the interval of ſuſpenſe had been very long, and it was neceſſary ſome termination ſhould be put to it. He therefore gave notice, that if no deciſive communication ſhould be given on or before Monday next, and he wiſhed it to be ſo underſtood, that unleſs ſome very ſtrong reaſons were aſſigned to induce him to lay aſide the intention, he ſhould feel himſelf called upon to ſubmit ſome propoſition to the Houſe on the ſubject, and in that view he moved that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for Monday next.—Ordered accordingly.

Monday,

Monday, May 9.

NEGOCIATION WITH FRANCE.

Lord Pelham said, he had ſignified to the Houſe, on Friday, that he expected to have it, this day, in command from his Majeſty, to make a communication fitted to remove the anxious uncertainty of their Lordſhips and the Public, relative to the diſcuſſion which had ariſen between this Country and France.—Though circumſtances did not yet enable him to addreſs their Lordſhips with the expected communication from his Majeſty, he thought it incumbent on him, as far as was poſſible, to ſatisfy the Houſe in regard to the cauſes of the delay. Lord Whitworth, it was ſtated on Friday, had received orders to leave Paris on a certain day, unleſs he ſhould previouſly receive the ſatisfaction required upon the points in diſpute. As General Andreoſſi had, on Friday, applied at the Foreign Office for paſſports, and no diſpatch had been, for ſome days, received from Lord Whitworth; it was concluded that the Britiſh Ambaſſador had, on Tueſday or Wedneſday laſt, moſt probably left Paris; and it was believed that his Lordſhip's arrival in London might be within the next two days. Contrary to this expectation, Lord Whitworth, when on the eve of leaving Paris, had been addreſſed with a new propoſal on the part of the French Government, upon which, his Lordſhip had thought it his duty to delay his departure from the French Metropolis, till he ſhould have tranſmitted that propoſal to his Majeſty's Miniſters here, and ſhould have received farther orders upon it.—The propoſal was not of ſuch a nature as to form a proper ſubject of any communication to Parliament. Yet, it neceſſarily produced matter of delay, till an anſwer ſhould have been returned to it, and received at Paris. Only for that period would the intended communication to their Lordſhips be withheld. Unleſs, however, in the mere fact of delay, his Lordſhip ſaid, he had no reaſon to hold out to the Houſe, that the propoſal on the part of France, was of a nature to produce a change in the ſubſtance of the promiſed communication. —His Lordſhip concluded by ſtating, that, with as little delay as was compatible with the circumſtances of the incident he had mentioned, a communication adapted to put an end deciſively to the diſagreeable uncertainty, in which he was ſorry that the Houſe and the Country had, for ſome time been, would not fail to be brought down from the King.

Earl Darnley gave his thanks to the Noble Secretary of State, for having, in a manner ſo handſome and candid, ſtated thoſe facts to the Houſe, which their Lordſhips had now heard. To him they were, for the preſent, entirely ſatisfactory. He readily agreed to refrain from now bringing on the motion of which he had given notice. Nay, farther, if the intended communication ſhould prove to be of that clear and deciſive nature, putting an end to all uncertainty, which the words of the Noble Secretary of State encouraged him to hope; he would then conſider himſelf as freed from any neceſſity of bringing on his motion at all. He would not ſit down, however, without mentioning, that, if the communication, which they were to expect, ſhould not prove of that deciſive, ſatisfactory nature, which the Noble Secretary of State ſeemed to intimate, he ſhould then feel himſelf ſtill under an obligation to move the Houſe as ſoon as poſſible, agreeably to his original notice.

Earl Spencer entirely approved the conduct of the Noble Earl, in forbearing to bring on the motion which he had intended to make. He agreed with him, that the explanation of the Noble Secretary of State was, in the preſent circumſtances of the affair to which it related, not at all unſatisfactory. He ſaid, that he and his friends had lately avoided preſſing too much upon his Majeſty's Miniſters for explanations, in an opinion that they had to ſtruggle with difficulties and embarraſſment in the great buſineſs by which their attention was chiefly occupied, amidſt which it would be ungenerous, if not unfair, eagerly to haraſs them in the Houſe of Parliament. His Lordſhip hoped, that the Houſe would, with as little delay as poſſible, be favoured with a clear, deciſive, ſatisfactory communication.

Tuesday, May 10.

EDINBURGH ROAD BILL.

The *Duke of Athol*, after a few preſatory obſervations, ſtated his intention to move, that the Edinburgh Road Bill be read a third time on Thurſday.

The *Duke of Clarence* immediately moved, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned

ed for Thurſday, which was ordered accordingly.

The *Duke of Athol* then moved, that the Edinburgh Road Bill be read a third time on Thurſday. On the queſtion being put,

The *Duke of Norfolk* roſe to oppoſe the motion. He obſerved, that the bill, as it now ſtood, militated not only againſt the principles of good faith, but the eſtabliſhed cuſtom of Parliament. He believed there was a clauſe in the general Road Act, tending to exempt from toll, &c. all ſpecies of manure: the bill in queſtion contained no ſuch proviſion, and he ſubmitted whether it was unjuſtifiable, that thoſe perſons who took lands contiguous to the road deſcribed by the bill, on the faith of their being able to convey lime, &c. to them as manure, ſhould be ſo injuriouſly diſappointed by the operation of the Bill. He was determined to take the ſenſe of their Lordſhips on the queſtion.

A diviſion took place.—For the Motion, 65—Againſt it, 15—Majority, 50.

Thurſday, May 12.

On the motion of the *Duke of Athol*, for the third reading of the Edinburgh Road Bill,

Earl Suffolk oppoſed the bill, upon the footing of its being directly in the face of a general road bill, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, to endure for thirty-ſeven years, whereby manure is exempted from every turnpike duty whatever. The preſent bill, his Lordſhip maintained, was alſo deſtructive of that good faith upon which farmers had acted, when they entered into leaſes with their landlords, truſting to the immunity of which by the preſent Bill they were deprived. Its operation he, moreover, aſſerted, would be detrimental to agriculture in that part of the country. Having moved, that the general road bill, alluded to by him, be read,

The *Duke of Athol* oppoſed it, as the bill did not extend to Scotland.

The *Duke of Clarence* ſpoke to order, and maintained that it could be known only by hearing the title of the bill read, whether it extended to Scotland or not.

The title of the bill was then read, which ſeemed to regard England ſolely.

The *Earl of Morton* argued at ſome length in ſupport of the Bill; he reminded the Houſe that the Act upon which ſo much ſtreſs had been laid, only applied to England. He contended that the operations of the Bill would have the moſt ſalutary effect with reſpect to that part of the Country; and that the reſt of the County of Edinburgh would pay greater Tolls, than thoſe parts affected by the bill. He aſſerted, that the meaſure was framed upon the ſtricteſt principles of juſtice, and ſolely with a view to public improvement, it had his hearty concurrence.

The queſtion was then put, that this Bill be now read a third time. Upon which their Lordſhips divided—In favour of the Bill, 69—Againſt it, 19—Majority 50.

Monday, May 16.

A Meſſage from his Majeſty was delivered to the Houſe ſimilar to that in the Commons, (ſee p. 382.)

After his Majeſty's Meſſage had been read, Lord Pelham obſerved, that the papers alluded to in his Majeſty's Meſſage would be laid before their Lordſhips with as little delay as poſſible; he thought, that about Wedneſday they could be preſented. Some time would then be proper, for their Lordſhips to peruſe and conſider their contents, and in this view, he ſubmitted, that this day ſe'ennight would be a proper day for taking his Majeſty's Meſſage into conſideration. His Lordſhip then moved accordingly.

On the queſtion being put,

Earl Stanhope obſerved, that the ſubject which would ſhortly come under their Lordſhips conſideration, was one of the laſt and moſt momentous importance; the Houſe would be aware and muſt feel that the country, at the termination of the recent War, was in a very exhauſted ſtate, and that it was now about to be plunged once more into all the evils of a new war. He had no objection to the day propoſed for taking the King's Meſſage into conſideration—firſt, as he thought it would afford their Lordſhips full time to conſider the papers; and, ſecondly, there would be time for Parliament, alſo to receive, perhaps from Government, material information on the ſubject, which was undeniably of the higheſt importance; that ſubject, the Houſe would recollect, was War, which, as had been eloquently obſerved by a Reverend Prelate, found every thing before it blooming and fruitful as a garden of Eden, and left every thing after it as a deſolated

deſolated wilderneſs. They were to conſider, that this was not an agricultural country; but, to a certain degree, ſubſiſted by means of its paper circulation and credit; and to ſuch a Country, more than to any other, War was of the moſt ſerious importance. On ſo great an occaſion, he thought the Houſe of Lords ſhould be informed of a fact, viz. that the French Government were informed by an American Gentleman, of a mode of deſtroying the fleet of this country, in a way in which this Country would not be able to prevent; by a machine, or machines, to go under water and blow up our fleets; the delay, he hoped, would enable the Houſe to receive ſome information with reſpect to the important circumſtance alluded to, which was ſome time ſince made known to the Government here: they might receive information of what meaſures were taken to prevent the channel of the river Thames from being expoſed to the dangers of the operation he alluded to; he adverted to the dangers to which even the channel of the river Thames would be expoſed by ſinking of veſſels therein. He obſerved, he had informed the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the fact, and at the ſame time informed him of remedies, which, he was happy to ſay, if combined, would prevent the dangers to be apprehended. He had not heard that any of theſe had been applied, though the Country was on the eve of War.

No reply being made, the motion of Lord Pelham was agreed to, and the Houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 22.

HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, he had preſented a Report, drawn up by order of the Lords of the Treaſury, by a perſon employed to make a Survey of the Highlands of Scotland. The matter of the Report was extremely intereſting to that part of the Kingdom, and might be productive of great advantages to a valuable and loyal People. It muſt be extremely deſirable to encourage and extend the Manufactures and Commerce of the Highlands of Scotland. The purſuit of ſuch an object was deſirable at all times; but the attention of Parliament was rendered peculiarly important, and urgent, in conſequence of particular circumſtances which had occurred. He alluded to a ſubject which was in the knowledge, and had excited the regret of every body, viz. the Emigrations which had taken place, and which were expected o take place, from that part of the kingdom. The beſt way to prevent the emigration, would be to give Employment to numerous bodies of people, and at the ſame time to afford the means of encouraging and extending Commerce and Manufactures. He then moved, "That the ſaid Report be referred to a Select Committee, of which five was to be a quorum."—Agreed to.

The *Glaſgow Theatre Bill* was read a third time and paſſed, and Mr M'Dowal ordered to carry it to the Lords.

The Bill for repairing Roads leading to the upper town of Glaſgow, and advancing a communication to Forth and Clyde, was read a third time and paſſed.

A Petition was preſented by the Cotton Manufacturers of Perth againſt the proviſions of the late Bill. Referred to the ſame Committee as the former petition was referred to.

The order of the Day for taking into conſideration the Report of the Committee on the Edinburgh Road Bill, was deferred to Monday next.

Monday, April 25.

On the motion of Mr Dundas, the Houſe proceeded to the farther conſideration of the Edinburgh Road Bill.

General Maitland remarked, that though he liked the object of this bill, he did not like the mode in which it was propoſed to be carried into effect. When an object was of general benefit, all ought to contribute to it.—In the preſent caſe, however, the whole coſt was to fall upon a moſt uſeful body of men, viz. the Farmers of the county. It was not ſo much for the benefit of the Farmer as the richer orders; for new roads were to be opened into the New Town of Edinburgh, but no improved communications were propoſed for facilitating the Farmers going to market. He dwelt particularly on the hardſhip which the Berwickſhire Farmers would ſuffer from this meaſure. He wiſhed the burden to be borne by all who enjoyed the benefit of the road.—He thought, that the Bill ſhould be re-committed, and propoſed, that the clauſe taking away the exemptions ſhould be improved;

improved; and he had no hesitation in thinking, that if that point be rectified, the Farmers should be rated in proportion to the tax on carriages used by Gentlemen for the mere purposes of luxury.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* said, that it was with the view of enforcing the principle that all ought to contribute to the expence of roads who used them, that the tax was imposed on the Farmers. They had enjoyed an exemption for a long time to which they had no right, and which, therefore, ought not to be continued.—The farmers in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh enjoy great advantages from the dung of the city, and ought to pay. As to the Farmers of Berwickshire, he contended they had no right to interfere with the regulations of another country.

Mr Dickenson spoke against the bill. He thought imposing a tax upon manure very impolitic and unjust. Throughout the whole counties manure are free of toll, with some very few exceptions.

Mr Robert Dundas defended the bill.

General Maitland moved the recommitment of the bill, with the view of amending the clause relative to manure.

A long debate ensued, in which Mr Kinnaird, Sir Wm. Pulteney, &c. spoke.

The House divided on General Maitland's motion, Ayes, 65---Noes, 64---Majority for the Re-commitment, One.

The Kinross road bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Mr M'Dowal obtained leave to bring in a bill for farther improving the harbour of Greenock, and for extending the jurisdiction of the town.

GREAT GRIMSBY ELECTION.

The Order of the Day was read for taking into consideration the minutes of the Report of the Great Grimsby Election.

Sir M. W. Ridley moved that John Simpson be called to the Bar.

On John Simpson being put to the Bar,

The first Resolution of the Committee was read---which was:

That John Simpson, Esq. the Mayor and Returning Officer of the Borough of Great Grimsby, did, on the day previous to the said Election, unlawfully, and of his own authority, admit certain Persons to the Freedom of the said Borough, to whom objections were stated, and did refuse to submit to the consideration and judgment of the Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Burgesses of the said Borough, assembled at the said full Court, the right of such persons to be admitted to their Freedom. That the said John Simpson, at and during the Election, did act partially in the execution of his Office as Returning Officer, and did, at the Poll, partially and unlawfully reject the Votes tendered by several Persons having a right to vote at the said Election, and did partially and unlawfully admit persons who had no right to vote.

Mr Simpson being called upon for his defence, said, that he was a poor man, that he had a wife and five children, that he rented a small farm of 50l. a-year, but he was to quit as much as came to 40l. a-year on the 12th May, that what he had done proceeded from ignorance, for which he was very sorry, that he asked pardon of the House, and threw himself upon its mercy.

Sir M. W. Ridley said, he did not doubt but the defence the Prisoner had made, and the simplicity of his character, would disarm the House from inflicting a severe punishment on him, though he thought some kind of punishment was necessary, to deter others from similar offences.

Sir M. W. Ridley then moved, that the said J. Simpson be taken into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms, which the House agreed to.

Tuesday, May 10.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT ELECTION.

Mr Bragge reported from the Committee on the Kirkcudbright Election, Patrick Heron, Esq. the Sitting Member, was declared *not* duly elected; the Hon. Montgomery Stewart, was declared duly elected, and the Deputy Clerk of the Crown was ordered to attend to amend the Return. Mr Heron's opposition to the Petition of Mr Stewart was declared not frivolous nor vexatious.

Thursday, May 12.

Mr Montgomery Stuart took the oaths and his seat for Kirkcudbright.

The Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr Road Bill was read a second time, and referred to a private Committee.

The *Lord Advocate of Scotland* moved the second reading of the Scots Schoolmasters Bill, which was agreed to, and the bill read a second time, and referred to a private Committee.

Friday,

Friday, May 13.

Mr Boyd Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee on the improving Port-Glaſgow, ſupplying the place with water, and clearing, lighting, and cleanſing the ſtreets, which was agreed to, and leave given to bring in a bill upon the ſame.

Monday, May 16.

Sir James St Clair Erskine brought up the Report of the Dyſart Harbour Bill, with ſome amendments, which were agreed to.

Mr Boyd Alexander brought up the Bill for improving the Port and Town of Port-Glaſgow, which was read a firſt time.

Monday, May 16.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer preſented the following Meſſage from his Majeſty:

GEORGE REX.

"His Majeſty thinks it proper to acquaint the Houſe of Commons, that the diſcuſſions which he announced to them in his Meſſage of the 8th of March laſt, as then ſubſiſting between his Majeſty and the French Government, have been terminated; that the conduct of the French Government has obliged his Majeſty to recal his Ambaſſador from Paris; and that the Ambaſſador from the French Republic has left London.

"His Majeſty has given directions for laying before the Houſe of Commons, with as little delay as poſſible, copies of ſuch papers as will afford the fulleſt information to his Parliament at this important conjuncture.

"It is a conſolation to his Majeſty to reflect, that no endeavours have been wanting on his part to preſerve to his ſubjects the bleſſings of Peace; but, under the preſent circumſtances which have occurred to diſappoint his juſt expectations, his Majeſty relies with confidence on the zeal and public ſpirit of his faithful Commons, and on the exertions of his brave and loyal ſubjects, to ſupport him in his determination to employ the power and reſources of the Nation, in oppoſing the ſpirit of Ambition and Encroachment which, at preſent, actuates the Councils of France, in upholding the dignity of his Crown, and in aſſerting and maintaining the rights and intereſts of his people."

After the Meſſage was read,

Lord Hawkesburgh ſaid, that at preſent he ſhould do no more than move that his Majeſty's moſt Gracious Meſſage ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday next. It muſt naturally be the deſire of his Majeſty's Miniſters that the diſcuſſion ſhould come on as ſoon as poſſible. But they could not call upon the Houſe for a opinion, and indeed the Houſe could give no opinion with reſpect to the conduct of Miniſters, or upon the preſent ſtate of public affairs, until they were in poſſeſſion of the documents neceſſary to enable them to form a judgment. Meaſures had been for ſome time taken, in the event of the diſcuſſion terminating as it had now done, to put Parliament in poſſeſſion of the neceſſary information with as little delay as poſſible. But the Papers being very voluminous, they would not be in a ſtate to be laid before the Houſe before Wedneſday, or Thurſday. He again repeated, that it muſt be the wiſh of every body that the diſcuſſion ſhould not be unneceſſarily delayed, after the Houſe had time to conſider the information that would be laid before them. He concluded with moving, "that the Meſſage ſhould be taken into conſideration on Monday next."

Mr Grey perfectly agreed with the Noble Lord, that the diſcuſſion ſhould be delayed until the neceſſary information was laid before the Houſe. Upon the juſtice of the cauſe he could at preſent give no opinion, but preſuming at preſent that that could be proved to the Houſe, he was ſure he was only ſpeaking the voice of every man in this Country, when he ſaid that his Majeſty might rely upon the zealous ſupport of that Houſe and the Country; he did not, however, collect from the Meſſage that orders had been iſſued for the commencement of Hoſtilities, but it was very important to know whether the rumours which were this day in circulation reſpecting the iſſuing of Letters of Marque and Repriſal were true. If that was the caſe, it appeared to him that the Meſſage was deficient in not conveying that information to the Houſe. He ſhould not object to the mode of proceeding propoſed by the Noble Lord, but he truſted he would give him an anſwer with regard to the Letters of Marque, and he could not help remarking, what appeared to him to be unprecedented, that if thoſe orders

ders had been iſſued, we were actually at war with France without the Houſe of Commons having had an opportunity of conſidering, or of giving an opinion upon the ſubject.

Lord Hawkesbury ſaid, there was no diſpoſition on the part of his Majeſty's Miniſters to conceal any thing upon this ſubject.— Orders had certainly been given for iſſuing Letters of Marque, and the reaſon why that circumſtance had not been ſtated in the Meſſage from his Majeſty was, that he found it had not been uſual, on ſuch occaſions, ſo to expreſs it; but undoubtedly his Majeſty's Government had iſſued ſuch orders, and they had no diſpoſition whatever to conceal it.

Mr Fox ſaid he did not mean to enter into any diſcuſſion of this ſubject now; he hoped, and he truſted, that the Noble Lord would do every thing in his power to lay the Papers before the Houſe. On the ſubject of Letters of Marque, it ſtruck him that ſomething very important might occur in the diſcuſſion. It was not a matter now regularly before the Houſe, but he could not help obſerving, that under the circumſtances of the Country, the advantage of having iſſued Letters of Marque a few days previous to this Communication, would not compenſate for the loſs which we may have ſuſtained from not having the benefit of the opinion of the Houſe on that ſubject.

Mr T. Grenville wiſhed to know the nature of the papers intended to be produced.

Lord Hawkesbury ſaid, they would embrace all the diſcuſſions ſince the treaty of Amiens.

The conſideration of the meſſage was then deferred till this day ſe'ennight.

Monthly Regiſter for *May* 1803.

Interesting Intelligence from the London Gazettes.

From the London Gazette, May 16.

LETTERS OF MARQUE AND REPRISAL.

At the Court at the *Queen's Palace*, the 16th of May 1803,

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

WHEREAS, in conſequence of the repeated inſults and provocations which his Majeſty has experienced from the Government of France, his Majeſty finds himſelf compelled to take ſuch meaſures as are neceſſary for vindicating the honour of his Crown, and the juſt rights of his ſubjects; his Majeſty, therefore, is pleaſed, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that General Repriſals be granted againſt the Ships, Goods, and Subjects of the French Republic, ſo that as well his Majeſty's Fleets and Ships, as alſo all other ſhips and veſſels that ſhall be commiſſioned, by Letters of Marque, or General Repriſals, or otherwiſe, by his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, ſhall and may lawfully ſeize all ſhips, veſſels, and goods, belonging to the French Republic, or to any perſons being ſubjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic, and bring the ſame to judgment in ſuch Courts of Admiralty within his Majeſty's dominions, as ſhall be duly commiſſioned to take cognizance thereof; and, to that end, his Majeſty's Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are forthwith to prepare the draft of a Commiſſion, authoriſing the Commiſſioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, or any perſon by them empowered, to iſſue forth Letters of Marque and Repriſals to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, or others whom the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall deem fitly qualified in that behalf, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking the ſhips, veſſels, and goods belonging to the French Republic, or to any perſons being ſubjects of the French Republic, or inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic; and that ſuch powers and clauſes

clauſes be inſerted in the ſaid Commiſſion, as have been uſual. His Majeſty's ſaid Advocate-General, with the Advocate of the Admiralty, are alſo forthwith to prepare the Draft of a Commiſſion, authoriſing the High Court of Admiralty of Great Britain, to take cognizance of, and judicially proceed upon and adjudge and condemn, according to the courſe of Admiralty and the Laws of Nations, all captures, prizes, ſeizures, ſhips and goods, belonging to the French Republic, or to any perſons being ſubjects of the French Republic.

(Signed by his Majeſty's Miniſters and Members of the Privy Council.)

EMBARGO.

At the Court at the *Queen's Palace*, May 16, 1803.

PRESENT,

The King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

It is this day ordered by his Majeſty, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, That no Ships or veſſels, belonging to any of his Majeſty's ſubjects, be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the Ports of the French or Batavian Republics, or for the Ports of any Country occupied by the Armies of France, until further Orders; and his Majeſty is further pleaſed to order, That a General Embargo or ſtop be made on all ſhips, belonging to the French and Batavian Republics whatſoever, now within or which hereafter ſhall come into any of the Ports, Harbours or Roads, within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, together with all Perſons and Effects on Board the ſaid Ships and Veſſels; but that the utmoſt care be taken for the preſervation of all and every part of the Cargoes on board any of the ſaid ſhips, ſo that no damage or embezzlement whatever be ſuſtained.

W. FAWKNER.

[This Gazette contains his Majeſty's Order in Council, increaſing the Bounty of Able Seamen to Five Pounds, to Ordinary Seamen Two Pounds Ten Shillings, and to Able Bodied Landmen One Pound Ten Shillings, who ſhall enter on board the Navy on or before the 30th June;—Alſo, another Order, declaring that all Britiſh ſubjects who ſhall enter into the French and Batavian Fleets, ſhall ſuffer death.]

From the London Gazette, May 21.

DECLARATION.

His Majeſty's earneſt endeavours for the preſervation of Peace having failed of ſucceſs, he entertains the fulleſt confidence that he ſhall receive the ſame ſupport from his Parliament, and that the ſame zeal and ſpirit will be manifeſted by his People, which he has experienced on every occaſion when the Honour of his Crown has been attacked, or the eſſential intereſts of his Dominions have been endangered.

During the whole courſe of the Negociations which led to the Preliminary and Definitive Treaties of Peace between his Majeſty and the French Republic, it was his Majeſty's ſincere deſire, not only to put an end to the Hoſtilities which ſubſiſted between the two Countries, but to adopt ſuch meaſures, and to concur in ſuch propoſitions, as might moſt effectually contribute to conſolidate the general tranquillity of Europe. The ſame motives by which his Majeſty was actuated during the Negociations for Peace, have ſince invariably governed his conduct. As ſoon as the Treaty of Amiens was concluded, his Majeſty's Courts were open to the people of France for every purpoſe of legal redreſs; all Sequeſtrations were taken off their Property; all Prohibitions on their Trade which had been impoſed during the War were removed, and they were placed, in every reſpect, on the ſame footing with regard to Commerce and intercourſe, as the inhabitants of any other State in amity with his Majeſty, with which there exiſted no Treaty of Commerce.

To a ſyſtem of conduct thus open, liberal, and friendly, the proceedings of the French Government afford the moſt ſtriking contraſt. The Prohibitions which had been placed on the Commerce of his Majeſty's Subjects during the War, have been enforced with increaſed ſtrictneſs and ſeverity; violence has been offered in ſeveral inſtances to their veſſels and their property; and, in no caſe, has juſtice been afforded to thoſe who may have been aggrieved in conſequence of ſuch acts, nor has any ſatisfactory anſwer been given to the repeated repreſentations made by his Majeſty's Miniſters or Ambaſſador at Paris. Under ſuch circumſtances, when his Majeſty's Subjects were not ſuffered to enjoy the common advantages of Peace within the Territories of the French Republic, and the Countries dependent upon it, the French Government had recourſe

recourſe to the extraordinary meaſure of ſending over to this Country a number of perſons for the profeſſed purpoſe of reſiding in the moſt conſiderable Sea Port Towns of Great Britain and Ireland, in the character of Commercial Agents or Conſuls. Theſe perſons could have no pretenſions to be acknowledged in that character, as the right of being ſo acknowledged, as well as of the privileges attached to ſuch a ſituation, could only be derived from a Comercial Treaty, and as no Treaty of that deſcription was in exiſtence between his Majeſty and the French Republic.

There was conſequently too much reaſon to ſuppoſe, that the real object of their miſſion was by no means of a Commercial Nature, and this ſuſpicion was confirmed, not only by the circumſtance that ſome of them were Military Men, but by the actual diſcovery, that ſeveral of them were furniſhed with inſtructions to obtain the Soundings of the Harbours, and to procure Military Surveys of the Places where it was intended they ſhould reſide. His Majeſty felt it to be his duty to prevent their departure to their reſpective places of deſtination, and repreſented to the French Government the neceſſity of withdrawing them; and it cannot be denied, that the circumſtances under which they were ſent, and the inſtructions which were given to them, ought to be conſidered as deciſive indications of the diſpoſitions and intentions of the Government by whom they were employed.

The Conduct of the French Government, with reſpect to the Commercial Intercourſe between the two Countries, muſt therefore be conſidered as ill ſuited to a ſtate of Peace, and their proceedings in their more general political relations, as well as in thoſe which immediately concern his Majeſty's Dominions, appear to have been altogether inconſiſtent with the principle of good faith, moderation, and juſtice. His Majeſty had entertained hopes, in conſequence of the repeated aſſurances and profeſſions of the French Government, that they might have been induced to adopt a ſyſtem of policy which, if it had not inſpired other Powers with confidence, might at leaſt have allayed their jealouſies. If the French Government had really appeared to be actuated by a due attention to ſuch a ſyſtem; if their diſpoſitions had proved to be eſſentially pacific, allowances would have been made for the ſituation in which a new Government muſt be placed after ſo dreadful and extenſive a convulſion as that which has been produced by the French Revolution. But his Majeſty has unfortunately had too much reaſon to obſerve and to lament, that the ſyſtem of violence, aggreſſion, and aggrandiſement, which characterized the proceedings of the different Governments of France during the War, has been continued with as little diſguiſe ſince its termination.—They have continued to keep a French Army in Holland, againſt the will, and in defiance of the remonſtrances of the Batavian Government, and in repugnance of the Letter of Three Solemn Treaties. They have, in a period of Peace, invaded the Territory, and violated the Independance of the Swiſs Nation, in defiance of the Treaty of Luneville, which has ſtipulated the Independence of their Territory, and the right of the inhabitants to chuſe their own Form of Government. They have annexed to the Dominions of France, Piedmont, Parma, and Placentia, and the Iſland of Elba, without allotting any proviſion to the King of Sardinia, whom they have deſpoiled of the moſt valuable part of his Territory, tho' they were bound, by a ſolemn engagement to the Emperor of Ruſſia, to attend to his intereſts, and to provide for his Eſtabliſhment.—It may, indeed, with truth be aſſerted, that the period which has elapſed ſince the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, has been marked with one continued ſeries of Aggreſſion, Violence, and Inſult, on the part of the French Government.

In the month of October laſt, his Majeſty was induced, in conſequence of the earneſt ſolicitation of the Swiſs Nation, to make an effort, by a Repreſentation to the French Government, to avert the evils which were then impending over that country. This Repreſentation was couched in the moſt temperate terms; and meaſures were taking by his Majeſty for aſcertaining, under the circumſtances which then exiſted, the real ſituation and wiſhes of the Swiſs Cantons, as well as the ſentiments of the other Cabinets of Europe. His Majeſty learned, however, with the utmoſt regret, that no diſpoſition to counteract theſe repeated Infractions of Treaties and Acts of Violence was manifeſted by any

any of the Powers moſt immediately intereſted in preventing them; and his Majeſty therefore felt that, with reſpect to theſe objects, his ſingle efforts could not be expected to produce any conſiderable advantage to thoſe in whoſe favour they might be exerted.

It was about this time that the French Government firſt diſtinctly advanced the principle, that his Majeſty had no right to complain of the conduct, or to interfere with the proceedings of France, on any point which did not form a part of the Stipulations of the Treaty of Amiens. That Treaty was unqueſtionably founded upon the ſame principle as every other antecedent Treaty or Convention, on the aſſumption of the ſtate of poſſeſſion and of engagements ſubſiſting at the time of its concluſion; and if that ſtate of poſſeſſion and of engagements is materially affected by the voluntary act of any of the parties, ſo as to prejudice the condition on which the other Party has entered into the Contract, the change ſo made may be conſidered as operating virtually as a breach of the Treaty itſelf, and as giving the Party aggrieved a right to demand ſatisfaction or compenſation for any ſubſtantial difference which ſuch acts may have effected in their relative ſituations; but whatever may be the principle on which the Treaty is to be conſidered as founded, there is indiſputably a General Law of Nations, which, though liable to be limited, explained, or reſtrained by Conventional Law, is antecedent to it, and is that law or rule of conduct to which all Sovereigns and States have been accuſtomed to appeal, where Conventional Law is admitted to have been ſilent. The Treaty of Amiens, and every other Treaty, in providing for the objects to which it is particularly directed, does not therefore aſſume or imply any indifference to all other objects which are not ſpecified in its Stipulations, much leſs does it adjudge them to be of a nature to be left to the will and caprice of the violent and the powerful. The juſtice of the cauſe alone is a ſufficient ground to warrant the interpoſition of any of the Powers of Europe in the differences which may ariſe between other States, and the application and extent of that juſt interpoſition is to be determined ſolely by conſiderations of prudence. Theſe principles can admit of no diſpute; but if the new and extraordinary pretention advanced by the French Government, to exclude his Majeſty from any right to interfere with reſpect to the concerns of other Powers, unleſs they made a ſpecific part of the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens, was that which it was poſſible to maintain, thoſe Powers would have a right, at leaſt, to claim the benefit of this principle, in every caſe of difference between the two Countries. The indignation of all Europe muſt ſurely then be excited by the declarations of the French Government, that in the event of Hoſtilities, theſe very Powers, who were no Parties to the Treaty of Amiens, and who were not allowed to derive any advantage from the Remonſtrances of his Majeſty in their behalf, are nevertheleſs to be made the Victims of a War which is alledged to ariſe out of the ſame Treaty, and are to be ſacrificed in a Conteſt which they not only have not occaſioned, but which they have had no means whatever of preventing.

His Majeſty judged it moſt expedient, under the circumſtances which then affected Europe, to abſtain from a recurrence to Hoſtilities on account of the views of Ambition and Acts of Aggreſſion manifeſted by France on the Continent; yet an experience of the character and diſpoſitions of the French Government could not fail to impreſs his Majeſty with a ſenſe of the neceſſity of increaſed vigilance in guarding the Rights and Dignity of his Crown, and in protecting the Intereſts of his People.

Whilſt his Majeſty was actuated by theſe ſentiments, he was called upon by the French Government to evacuate the Iſland of Malta. His Majeſty had manifeſted, from the moment of the Signature of the Definitive Treaty, an anxious diſpoſition to carry into full effect the ſtipulations of the Treaty of Amiens relative to that iſland. As ſoon as he was informed that an Election of a Grand Maſter had taken place, under the auſpices of the Emperor of Ruſſia, and that it had been agreed by the different Priories aſſembled at St Peterſburgh to acknowledge the perſon whom the Court of Rome ſhould ſelect out of thoſe who had been named by them to be Grand Maſter of the Order of St John, his Majeſty propoſed to the French Government, for the purpoſe of avoiding

avoiding any difficulties which might arife in the execution of the arrangement, to acknowledge that Election to be valid: and when, in the month of Auguſt, the French Government applied to his Majeſty to permit the Neapolitan troops to be ſent to the iſland of Malta, as a preliminary meaſure for preventing any unneceſſary delay, his Majeſty conſented without heſitation to this propoſal, and gave directions for the admiſſion of the Neapolitan troops into the Iſland. His Majeſty had thus ſhewn his diſpoſition, not only to throw no obſtacle in the way of the execution of the Treaty, but, on the contrary, to facilitate the execution of it by every means in his power. His Majeſty cannot, however, admit, that at any period ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Amiens, the French Government have had a right to call upon him, in conformity to the ſtipulations of that Treaty, to withdraw his forces from the iſland of Malta. At the time when this demand was made by the French Government, ſeveral of the moſt important ſtipulations of the arrangement reſpecting Malta remained unexecuted: the Election of a Grand Maſter had not been carried into effect. The Tenth Article had ſtipulated that the Independence of the Iſland ſhould be placed under the guarantee and protection of Great Britain, France, Auſtria, Ruſſia, Spain, and Pruſſia. The Emperor of Germany had acceded to the guarantee, but only on condition of a like acceſſion on the part of the other Powers ſpecified in the article. The Emperor of Ruſſia had refuſed his acceſſion, except on the condition that the Malteſe Langue ſhould be abrogated; and the King of Pruſſia had given no anſwer whatever to the application which had been made to him to accede to the arrangement. But the fundamental principle, upon the exiſtence of which depended the execution of the other parts of the article, had been defeated by the changes which had taken place in the Conſtitution of the Order ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace. It was to the Order of St John of Jeruſalem that his Majeſty was, by the firſt ſtipulation of the 10th Article, bound to reſtore the Iſland of Malta. The Order is defined to conſiſt of thoſe Langues which were in exiſtence at the time of the concluſion of the Treaty: The three French Langues' having been aboliſhed, and a Malteſe Langue added to the Inſtitution. The Order conſiſted, therefore, at that time of the following Langues, viz. Arragon, Caſtile, Germany, Bavaria, and Ruſſia. Since the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, the Langues of Arragon, and Caſtile have been ſeparated from the Order by Spain, a part of the Italian Langue has been aboliſhed by the annexation of Piedmont and Parma to France. There is ſtrong reaſon to believe that it has been in contemplation to ſequeſtrate the property of the Bavarian Langue, and the intention has been avowed of keeping the Ruſſian Langues within the Dominions of the Emperor.

Under theſe circumſtances, the Order of St John cannot now be conſidered as that body to which, according to the ſtipulations of the Treaty, the Iſland was to be reſtored; and the funds indiſpenſably neceſſary for its ſupport, and for the maintenance of the Independence of that Iſland, have been nearly, if not wholly, ſequeſtered. Even if this had ariſen from circumſtances which it was not in the power of any of the Contracting Parties to the Treaty to controul, his Majeſty would nevertheleſs have had a right to defer the evacuation of the iſland by his forces, until ſuch time as an equivalent arrangement had been concluded for the preſervation of the Independence of the Order and of the Iſland. But if theſe changes have taken place in conſequence of any acts of the other Parties to the Treaty; if the French Government ſhall appear to have proceeded upon a ſyſtem of rendering the Order, whoſe Independence they had ſtipulated, incapable of maintaining that Independence, his Majeſty's right to continue in the occupation of the Iſland, under ſuch circumſtances, will hardly be conteſted. It is indiſputable, that the Revenues of the two Spaniſh Langues have been withdrawn from the Order by his Catholic Majeſty; a part of the Italian Langue has in fact been aboliſhed by France, through the unjuſt annexation of Piedmont and Parma, and Placentia, to the French territory.— The Elector of Bavaria has been inſtigated by the French Government to ſequeſtrate the Property of the Order within his Territories: and it is certain that they have not only ſanctioned, but encouraged the idea of the

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propriety of separating the Ruſſian Langue from the remainder of the Order.

As the conduct of the Governments of France and Spain have, therefore, in ſome inſtances directly, and in others indirectly, contributed to the changes which have taken place in the Order, and thus deſtroyed its means of ſupporting its Independence, it is to thoſe Governments, and not to his Majeſty, that the non-execution of the tenth article of the Treaty of Amiens muſt be aſcribed.

Such would be the juſt concluſion, if the tenth article of that Treaty were conſidered as an arrangement by itſelf. It muſt be obſerved, however, that this article forms a part only of a Treaty of Peace, the whole of which is connected together, and the ſtipulations of which muſt, upon a principle common to all Treaties, be conſtrued as having a reference to each other.

His Majeſty was induced by the Treaty of Peace to conſent to abandon, and to reſtore to the Order of St John, the Iſland of Malta, on condition of its Independence and Neutrality. But a farther condition, which muſt neceſſarily be ſuppoſed to have had conſiderable influence with his Majeſty in inducing him to make ſo important a conceſſion, was the acquieſcence of the French Government in an arrangement for the ſecurity of the Levant, by the Eighth and Ninth Articles in the Treaty, ſtipulating the integrity of the Turkiſh Empire, and the Independence of the Ionian Iſlands. His Majeſty has, however, ſince learnt, that the French Government have entertained views hoſtile to both theſe objects; and that they have even ſuggeſted the idea of a partition of the Turkiſh Empire. Theſe views muſt now be manifeſt to all the world, from the official publication of the Report of Colonel Sebaſtiani; from the conduct of that Officer, and of the other French Agents in Egypt, Syria, and the Ionian Iſlands, and from the diſtinct admiſſion of the Firſt Conſul himſelf, in his communication with Lord Whitworth. His Majeſty was, therefore, warranted in conſidering it to be the determination of the French Government to violate thoſe Articles of the Treaty of Peace, which ſtipulated for the Integrity and Independence of the Turkiſh Empire, and of the Ionian Iſlands, and conſequently he would not have been juſtified in evacuating the Iſland of Malta, without receiving ſome other Security, which might equally provide for theſe important objects.—His Majeſty accordingly feels that he has an inconteſtible claim, in conſequence of the conduct of France ſince the Treaty of Peace, and with reference to the objects which made part of the Stipulations of that Treaty, to refuſe, under the preſent circumſtances, to relinquiſh the poſſeſſion of the Iſland of Malta.

Yet notwithſtanding this right, ſo clear and ſo unqueſtionable, the alternative preſented by the French Government to his Majeſty, in language the moſt peremptory and menacing, was the Evacuation of Malta, or the Renewal of War.

If the views of ambition and aggrandizement, which have thus been manifeſted by the French Government ſince the concluſion of the Treaty of Peace, have in ſo very particular a manner attracted the attention of his Majeſty, it has been equally impoſſible for him not to feel, and not to notice, the repeated indignities which have been offered by that Government to his Crown, and to his People.

The Report of Colonel Sebaſtiani contains the moſt unwarrantable inſinuations and charges againſt his Majeſty's Government, againſt the Officer who commanded his forces in Egypt, and againſt the Britiſh Army in that quarter. This Paper cannot be conſidered as the publication of a private individual; it has been avowed, and indeed bears evidence upon the face of it, that it is the Official Report of an Accredited Agent, publiſhed by the authority of the Government to which it was addreſſed, who thereby have given it their expreſs ſanction.

This Report had been publiſhed a very ſhort time, when another indignity was offered to this Country in the Communication of the Firſt Conſul of France to the Legiſlative Body.—In this Communication he preſumes to aſſirm, in character of Chief Magiſtrate of that Country, "That Great Britain cannot ſingly contend againſt the Power of France;" an aſſertion as unfounded as it is indecent, diſproved by the events of many wars, and by none more than by thoſe of the war which has been recently concluded. Such an aſſertion, advanced in the moſt ſolemn Official Act

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of a Government, and thereby meant to be avowed to all the Powers of Europe, can be conſidered in no other light than as a defiance publicly offered to his Majeſty, and to a brave and powerful people, who are both willing and able to defend his juſt Rights, and thoſe of their Country, againſt every inſult and aggreſſion.

The conduct of the Firſt Conſul to his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at his audience, in preſence of the Miniſters of moſt of the Sovereigns and States of Europe, furniſhes another inſtance of provocation on the part of the French Government, which it would be improper not to notice on the preſent occaſion, and the ſubſequent explanation of this tranſaction may be conſidered as having the effect of aggravating inſtead of palliating the affront.

"At the very time when his Majeſty was demanding ſatisfaction and explanation on ſome of the points above-mentioned, the French Miniſter at Hamburgh endeavoured to obtain the inſertion in a Hamburgh Paper of a moſt groſs and opprobrious Libel againſt his Majeſty; and when difficulties were made reſpecting the inſertion of it, he availed himſelf of his official character of Miniſter of the French Republic, to require the publication of it by order of his Government in the Gazette of the Senate of that Town. With this requiſition ſo made, the Senate of Hamburgh were induced to comply; and thus has the independence of that town been violated, and a Free State made the inſtrument, by the menace of the French Government, of propagating throughout Europe, upon their authority, the moſt offenſive and unfounded calumnies againſt his Majeſty and his Government. His Majeſty might add to this liſt of indignities, the requiſition which the French Government have repeatedly urged, that the Laws and Conſtitution of his Country ſhould be changed relative to the Liberty of the Preſs. His Majeſty might likewiſe add the calls which the French Government have on ſeveral occaſions made upon him to violate the Laws of Hoſpitality with reſpect to perſons who had found an aſylum within his dominions, and againſt whoſe conduct no charge whatever has at any time been ſubſtantiated. It is impoſſible to reflect on theſe different proceedings, and the courſe which the French Government have thought proper to adopt reſpecting them, without the thorough conviction that they are not the effect of accident; but that they form a part of a ſyſtem which has been adopted for the purpoſe of degrading, vilifying, and inſulting his Majeſty and his Government.

Under all theſe inſults and provocations, his Majeſty, not without a due ſenſe of his dignity, has proceeded with every degree of temper and moderation to obtain ſatisfaction and redreſs, while he has neglected no means, conſiſtent with his honour and the ſafety of his dominions, to induce the Government of France to concede to him, what is, in his judgment, abſolutely neceſſary for the future tranquillity of Europe. His efforts in this reſpect hath proved abortive, and he has therefore judged it neceſſary to order his ambaſſador to leave Paris. In having recourſe to this proceeding, it has been his Majeſty's object to put an end to the fruitleſs diſcuſſions which have too long ſubſiſted between the two Governments, and to cloſe a period of ſuſpenſe peculiarly injurious to the ſubjects of his Majeſty.

But tho' the provocations which his Majeſty has received, might entitle him to larger claims than thoſe which he has advanced, yet anxious to prevent calamities which might thus be extended to every part of Europe, he is ſtill willing, as far as is conſiſtent with his own honour, and the intereſts of his people, to afford every facility to any juſt and honourable arrangement, by which ſuch evils may be averted. He has, therefore, no difficulty in declaring to all Europe, that notwithſtanding all the changes which have taken place ſince the Treaty, notwithſtanding the extenſion of the power of France, in repugnance to that Treaty, and to the ſpirit of Peace itſelf, his Majeſty will not avail himſelf of theſe circumſtances, to demand in compenſation all that he is entitled to require, but will be ready to concur, even now, in an arrangement by which ſatisfaction ſhall be given to him, for the indignities which have been offered to his Crown, and to his people, and ſubſtantial ſecurity afforded againſt further encroachments on the part of France.

His Majeſty has thus diſtinctly and unreſervedly ſtated the reaſons of thoſe proceedings to which he has found himſelf compelled to reſort. He is actuated

ted by no diſpoſition to interfere in the internal concerns of any other State; by no projects of conqueſt and aggrandizement; but ſolely by a ſenſe of what is due to the honour of his Crown, and the intereſts of his people, and by an anxious deſire to obſtruct the farther progreſs of a ſyſtem, which, if not reſiſted, may prove fatal to every part of the Civilized World.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 18. 1803.

[*End of the Declaration.*]

LONDON, *May* 17th.

Humane Society.—On Wedneſday the Anniverſary of the Royal Humane Society was held at the London Tavern. Among a number of the perſonages of diſtinction preſent were, the Biſhop of Gloceſter, who preached the annual ſermon before the Society, and Lord Romney. Mr Garrow was Preſident for the evening. A great variety of toaſts were given; and ſeveral glees and ſongs were ſung with much taſte by Mr Dignum and others. Previous to Mr Garrow's leaving the chair, he preſented two honorary premiums, one of them to a young Gentleman for the recovery of a moſt intereſting young Lady, the circumſtances of whoſe caſe we muſt, from motives of delicacy, forbear to mention. The funds are in a flouriſhing ſtate; ſeveral very handſome contributions having been lately received. In the courſe of the twenty-nine years the Society has been eſtabliſhed, it has been the means of ſaving no fewer than *Two Thouſand Seven hundred and Ninety-Eight Lives!* A number aſtoniſhing to contemplate. As the means preſcribed by the Society are now received into many foreign countries, there is a fair proſpect of its ſucceeding to a far greater extent for the future. How honourable is it for this Country to obſerve, that this Humane Inſtitution, the Inoculation of the Cow Pox, and the Life Boats, three of the greateſt Bleſſings to mankind, have had their origin in Great Britain!

EDINBURGH.

FIRE AT CASTLE HUNTLY.

May 17

Early on Thurſday morning, it was diſcovered that one of the higher apartments in the left wing of Caſtle Huntly was on fire. The alarm was ſoon ſpread, and numbers of the country people haſtened to give their aſſiſtance. The left wing being ſeparated from the main building by a ſtone wall, the doors that communicated with the wing were quickly built up with turf ſeveral feet in thickneſs, to prevent the flames from getting acceſs. To this well judged expedient, ſo happily executed, is to be attributed the preſervation of the Caſtle. About ten o'clock forenoon, an expreſs arrived in Dundee for the fire engines, which were ſo quickly diſpatched, that ſcarcely an hour intervened betwixt the ſetting out of the expreſs from the Caſtle, and their arrival, a diſtance of ſix miles. At this time the whole wing was on fire. About two o'clock in the afternoon the fire was extinguiſhed. The Caſtle furniture was removed to the green, and guarded by a party of dragoons from Dundee. This dreadful fire was occaſioned by a candle ſnuff which had been thrown on the floor, and had not been ſufficiently put out. Much praiſe is due to the individuals by whoſe exertions the fire was got under, particularly the perſons immediately engaged within the Caſtle. The premiſes are inſured.

From a Report made to the General County Meeting of Aberdeen, on the 30th April, it appears that within theſe ſix years paſt, no leſs than 118 miles of turnpike road have been partly executed, and are now making in that county, for which upwards of Fifty-Five Thouſand Pounds ſterling has been ſubſcribed, and raiſed by the proprietors and others concerned. If to this is added, the expence laid out on commutation roads, upon the Canal, and the other great objects connected with the City and Harbour of Aberdeen, that county will be found equal to moſt others in Scotland, in promoting every branch of general improvement.

Thurſday. May 26.

This morning a fire was diſcovered in the tenement on the eaſt ſide of South Bridge Street, next the Cowgate Arch, No. 34. and 35, occupied by Mr Carfrae and Mr Giles, which in a ſhort time got to an alarming height, and threatned the deſtruction of the whole building, as well as the tenement adjoining, to which it had actually communicated by the flames catching the windows.—The loſs is conſiderable, a quantity of goods being burnt. By the activity and ready aſſiſtance given by the 42d regiment, the firemen and others, the goods were all

removed from the upper ſtories. The property is partly inſured.—The fire is ſuppoſed to have happened from a foul chimney which had taken fire the night before. The Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates attended on the firſt alarm, as alſo a great number of Conſtables, and a party of the 42d regiment from the Caſtle, and the City Guard.

Mr Robert Banks, writer in Stirling, is appointed Sheriff Clerk of that county, in the room of the deceaſed Mr M'Killop.

Alteration!—A London newſpaper, dated about forty years back, contains an advertiſement, announcing to the publick that a ſtage coach would ſet off from the Blue Boar, Holborn, on *the firſt day of each month*, for *Edinburgh*, in which city (God willing,) it would arrive on the 15th, and return to *London* on the 30th!

HADDINGTON CORN MARKET.
May 27, 1803.

Wheat ſold heavily; no material alteration in prices.—There being but a ſmall ſupply of Barley, it went off readily, and at an advance of about 1s. per boll: beſt 19s. current prices 16s. to 17s. 6d.—Oats ſold readily, and prices rather looking up; higheſt 17s. current 15s. to 16s. -- Potatoe Oats 18s. to 19s. 6d. --Peaſe about 1s. dearer; beſt 17s.—Beans 16s. 6d.; current 15s. to 16s.—475 Boll Wheats in the market, whereof 432 ſold at the following prices, viz.

L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.		L.	s.	d.
25 at 1	12	0	102 at 1	10	0	5 at 1	7	6
24	1	11	6	16	1	9	6	10	1	7	0
22	1	11	3	14	1	9	0	19	1	6	6
120	1	11	0	12	1	8	6	19	1	6	0
13	1	10	6	26	1	8	0	5	1	5	0

43 bolls remained unſold.

Average, 1l. 9s. 10d. 3-12ths per boll, being 9d. 3-12ths higher than laſt day.

DUNDEE.—*May* 27.

Wheat, beſt quality, 27s. to 30s; common run 20s. to 24s.—Barley, beſt quality, 14s. 6d. to 15s.; common run 10s. to 13s.—Beſt Oats, 14s. to 15s.; common run 12s. to 13s.—Peaſe and Beans, 13s. to 14s.

Tueſday, May 31.

This day there were 340 bolls of Oat meal in Edinburgh market, which ſold from 17s. 6d. to 18s. per boll.—Retail prices per peck of beſt Oatmeal, 1s. 2d.; Second, 1s. 1¾d.—There were alſo 60 bolls of Peaſe and Barley Meal, which

ſold from 11s. to 12s. per boll.—Retail prices per peck, 10d. to 11d.

Emigration.—The report made to the Houſe of Commons from the Committee appointed to examine into the ſurvey of the coaſts and central Highlands of Scotland gives an account of the emigration during the years 1801 and 1802. The places to which the emigrants have gone, the numbers in each year, and the totals of both years together, are as follows:

Emigrated to	1801.	1802.	Total.
Nova Scotia, -	669	198	867
Upper Canada, -	-	2173	2173
Cape Breton, - -	-	340	340
United States of America, -	130	600	730
Totals,	799	3311	4110

BIRTHS.

The Counteſs of Sefton, a daughter.

At the Marquis Cornwallis's, in London, the Lady of Lord Viſcount Brome, a daughter.

At Bath, the Lady of James E. Campbell, Eſq. a daughter.

At Briſtol, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Baillie, a ſon.

In Portland-place, London, the Lady of George Simpſon, Eſq. a ſon.

At Netherby Hall, Lady Catherine Graham, a daughter.

Lady Wm. Beauclerk, a daughter.

The Lady of Colonel Hay, of Maidſtone, a ſon.

April 1. At Dreſden, Mrs Campbell, the Lady of Alex. Campbell, Eſq. of Catcomb-Houſe, in the Iſle of Wight, and late Lieut. Col. of his Majeſty's 86th Regiment of Foot a daughter.

27. At Sunberry, Mrs Major M'Pherſon a daughter.

29. The Hon Mrs Spiers of Elderſlie, a ſon and heir, at the houſe of Lord Dundas, at Upleatham, in Yorkſhire.

May 2. At Dalguiſe, Mrs Steuart, of Dalguiſe, a ſon.

5. At London, the Counteſs of Sutherland, a ſon.

7. Mrs Hay, of North Caſtle Street, Edinburgh, a ſon.

—. At Gordon Bank, Mrs Murray, a ſon.

8. In South Frederick Street Edinburgh, the Lady of William Mitchell, Eſq. a daughter.

9. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Leſlie, a daughter.

11. At Stenhouſe, Lady Bruce, of Stenhouſe, a daughter.

12. Mrs Cameron, of Lochiel, a ſon.

13. At Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, Mrs Marjoribanks, a daughter.

May

May 14. Lady Mackenzie, of Coul, a daughter.

—. Mrs Roſe, of Rhinnie, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Sonning, Berks, James Mackenzie, jun. Eſq. only ſon of James Mackenzie, Eſq. of the iſle of wight, to Miſs Poney, daughter of the late Pennyſton Portlock Poney, Eſq.

At Woodend, David Marſhall, Eſq. of Neilſland, to Miſs Ann Hamilton, youngeſt daughter of the late James Hamilton, Eſq. of Aikenhead.

At London, Captain William Tod, of the 40th Regiment, to Miſs Dunbar, only daughter of the late G. Dunbar, Eſq. of Southampton-row, Bloomſbury.

At Dublin, Lieutenant-Colonel George Stewart, Aſſiſtant-Adjutant General, to Miſs Taylor, niece to the Earl of Clancary

At Brompton Chapel, by ſpecial licence, Sir Charles Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, to Miſs Drummond, only daughter of the late George Drummond, Eſq. Banker at Charing-croſs.

At London, George Baillie, Eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, to Miſs Jane Sidaway, of Beaumont-ſtreet.

At Inverneſs, Captain James Grant, late of the 40th regiment, to Miſs Mary Ann Nicholſon, of London.

At Glaſgow, Mr John Muir, merchant, to Miſs Elibabeth Sibbald, daughter of Mr Andrew Sibbald, merchant.

March 15. At New York, Arthur Auchincloſs, Eſq. to Miſs Clarinda E. Thorne, of that city.

April 16. At Inverneſs, Alexander Mackenzie, Eſq. agent for the Britiſh Linen Company at Inverneſs, to Miſs Barbara Gillanders, daughter of the late Alexander Gillanders, Eſq. of Highfield.

18. At Rochdale, Mr John Graham, Merchant, Glaſgow, to Miſs Anabella Muſgrave, daughter of Walter Muſgrave, Eſq. of Muſgravehall.

24. At Slains, George Duncan, aged 84, to Anne Crombie, aged 78.

25. James Burnett, Eſq. younger of Barns, to Miſs Chriſtian Catharine Lee, youngeſt daughter of the late Robert Lee of Deanfield, Eſq.

27. At Roſefield, near Nairn, Mr Arthur Cooper, writer in Inverneſs, to Miſs Jean Grant, at Roſefield.

—. At Dundee, Mr John Sturrock, merchant, to Miſs Chriſtian Ramſay, daughter of Mr David Ramſay, merchant.

May 3. John Mackay, Eſq of Lairg, to Miſs Iſabella Gordon, third daughter of John Gordon of Carrol, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr William Ruſſel, merchant, Falkirk, to Miſs Janet Maſterton, eldeſt daughter of Mr John Maſterton, merchant, Carron.

May 4. At Leith, J. Mitchell, Eſq. Collector of the Cuſtoms at Dundee, to Mrs Helen Mill Nicholſon, of Glenbervie.

5. At Balindean, in Perthſhire, Philip Dundas, Eſq. M. P. to Miſs Wedderburn, daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, Bart.

13. Colin Mackenzie, Eſq. writer to the ſignet, to Miſs Elizabeth Forbes, daughter of Sir William Forbes of Pitſligo, Bart.

DEATHS.

At Tellicherry, Eaſt Indies, Lieut. James Loraine, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed James Loraine of Angelraw, Eſq.

At Caſtletown, Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly. He had been upwards of forty years Member of Parliament for the county of Londonderry, and had taken an active part in the political tranſactions of the day. He was a Gentleman well known on the Turf.

The Dowager Counteſs of Darnley.

In the Iſle of man, the Right Hon. Lord Boyne, of the kingdom of Ireland.

At her ſeat in Warwickſhire, Lady Andover. Her Ladyſhip was in her 87th year, and had lived ſecluded from the ſociety of all but her relations and moſt intimate friends, for the laſt twenty years. She has died immenſely rich in landed and perſonal property; the latter is ſuppoſed to exceed 300,000l. Miſs Howard inherits the property of her grandmother.

At his houſe, in Devonſhire Place, William Paterſon, Eſq;

At Twinſted Hall, as he was ſitting in his chair, at the advanced age of 72, Sir James Marriott, late Judge of the Admiralty Court.

At Bruſſels, Capt. J. Lambe, late Commander of the Melvill Caſtle Indiaman.

At Hammerſmith, aged 76, Dr George Young, Phyſician to his Majeſty's Hoſpitals in the Weſt Indies.

At Maidenſton, in the 19th year of her age, Miſs Mary Agnes Frances, eldeſt daughter of Sir John Stuart, of Allanbank.

The Counteſs Illeſhazy, at Preſburg; in conſequence of perſiſting in opening a bottle of the ſpirits of vitriol, which burſting, ſhe expired in a few minutes.

At Liſbon, Miſs Macdonald, eldeſt daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

At Ballymena, Lieut. Colonel Wrixon, of the 50th Regiment.

Miſs Siddons, the eldeſt daughter of Mrs Siddons, the celebrated Actreſs.

At Dublin, the counteſs of Belvidere.

Sir John Smith Burgeſs, Bart. one of the Directors of the Eaſt India Company.

In Kevin-ſtreet, Dublin, aged 112, Mrs. Lindſay: longevity had rendered her ſome time indigent, having outlived the leaſes of ſome houſes which produced an annuity.

Happily

Happily the arrival of the benevolent Counteſs of Hardwicke in Ireland extricated her from diſtreſs; for among her Ladyſhip's numerous acts of charity, ſhe conſtantly miniſtered to the wants of this old gentlewoman, rendering her as comfortable as in her beſt days, and allowing her wine, which was neceſſary to chear the ſpirits of drooping age.

Mr Michael Briſbain, ſecond ſon of Thomas Briſbane of Briſbane, Eſq. lately on his paſſage from Bombay to China, for the recovery of his health.

At Brompton, Captain James Dalrymple, of his Majeſty's Navy, in the 29th year of his age.

At the houſe of Lady Richardſon, London, the only daughter of Capt. W. G. Rutherford, Royal Navy.

At Dublin, the Rev. Andrew Ker, Newbliſs, Rector of the pariſh of Aughaboy.

Lately, in the county of Kilkenny, Miſs Eliſa Kavanagh, a young Lady of great accompliſhments and fortune. She was taking the air on horſeback, accompanied by a gentleman to whom ſhe was betrothed; unfortunately, her bonnet was blown off, and in attempting to recover it, the horſe threw her with much violence, and her head received ſo ſevere a contuſion, that ſhe was obliged to be conveyed home immediately, in exceſſive agony. Eminent ſurgical aſſiſtance was reſorted to, but all efforts to ſave the Lady were ineffectual, for ſhe expired ſhortly after.

At Kilmarnock, in the 84th year of his age, Mr John Andrew, Farmer.

At Dublin, the right Hon. Lord Wallſcourt, one of the Governors of the County of Galway.

Lady Frances William Wynn, aged 86, Relict of Sir Watkin Williams Wynn, Bart.

Sir William Sayer, Recorder of Bombay.

At his houſe at Sonning, near Reading, Admiral Sir Thomas Rich, Bart.

On board his Majeſty's ſhip De Ruyter, Jamaica Station, in the 21ſt year of his age, Lieutenant Sommerled Macdonell, of the Royal Navy, ſon of the late Duncan Macdonell, Eſq. of Glengarry.

At Edinburgh, Charles Stewart, Eſq. of the County of Clare, Ireland, a young gentleman, highly regretted for his many amiable qualities.

Smith Ramage, Eſq. an eminent Merchant in Dublin, and one of the Directors of the National Bank. He was found drowned in the Canal from Dublin, near Maquey-bridge. His horſe was found the ſame day with the bridle and ſaddle on. It is conjectured that by ſome unhappy accident the animal took fright, and plunged with the illfated rider into the Canal. Mr Ramage poſſeſſed a conſiderable property, which he acquired in America, and was very much eſteemed.

Deaths in India.—John Briſtow, Eſq. Senior Member of the Board of Trade at Fort William. He is ſuppoſed to be worth two millions ſterling.—Mr Bagſhaw, the Eaſt India Company's Inſpector of Teas at Canton.

Mr R. Brown, of Burton-in-Kendal, London; and about five minutes after, Mrs Brown, his wife.

At London, Mrs Mellis, wife of Mr Patrick Mellis, of Aberdeen, and ſiſter of Simpſon Strachan, Eſq. late of the Iſland of Grenada.

Mrs Mackenzie, wife of Mr A. Mackenzie, of the Grove, Stratford.

At his Parſonage-houſe, in New Brentford, the Rev. John Randall, in the 62d year of his age, who had been Miniſter of that Chapel 25 years.

At Liſbon, Hurt Sitwell of Ferney Hall.

At Portſmouth, Mrs Archbold, wife of Colonel Archbold, of the Royal Marines.

Lately, at Glendernal, Argyleſhire, Mrs Campbell, only ſurviving ſiſter of the late Duncan Campbell, Eſq. R. N. of Whitley.

At Shepherd's-hill Lodge, John Callan, Eſq. ſurviving his Lady only four days.

At Lanark, Mary Hutton, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Mr John Hutton, Brewer.

Miſs Butler, ſole ſurviving Niece of the wealthy and reſpectable Mrs Porter, of St Andrew's Street, Cambridge. She was warming herſelf before the fire, which ſeemed ſufficiently guarded by a ſcreen; a chance ſpark communicated itſelf to her muſlin gown, and ſhe was ſoon enveloped in flames. The Gentleman to whom ſhe was betrothed was the firſt who heard her cries, but he arrived too late, for before the flames could be extinguiſhed, ſhe was ſo much burnt as to expire the next morning, in the greateſt agonies. The intended bridegroom has been delirious ever ſince.

An infant, at Higham, Suffolk, named Rous, being lately allowed to play with ſome heated wood aſhes, his clothes caught fire, and he was ſo ſeverely burnt, as to die in a few hours after.

The daughter of Mr Ward, of Stokeſby, Norfolk, four years old, was lately burnt to death, in conſequence of the fire with which ſhe was playing, communicating to her clothes.

Lately, at Ripſton Hall, Lincolnſhire, in the 22d year of her age, Miſs S. Bonner. Her death was occaſioned by a ſpark falling on her clothes while aſleep.

At her ſeat at Burton Pynſant, Somerſetſhire, in the 83d year of her age, the Right Hon. the Counteſs Dowager of Chatham, Relict of the great Lord Chatham, and mother to the preſent Earl and the Right Hon. William Pitt. To an elevated

vated mind, univerſal Philanthropy, and the pureſt principles of Chriſtianity, her Ladyſhip united thoſe ſplendid talents, and that refinement of manners, which could not but endear her to all thoſe who had the honour of her acquaintance; nor will the event be leſs poignantly felt by the ſurrounding poor, to whom ſhe was uniformly a moſt kind and liberal Benefactreſs. A jointure of 2000l. per annum falls to Earl Chatham; and Mr Pitt will derive a conſiderable perſonal legacy from the death of their mother.

At Hexham, aged 82 Mrs Kerr. Relict of Charles Kerr, Eſq. of Wells, near Jedburgh.

At Greenock, Mrs Francis Brodie.

On the 19th of September laſt at Cawnpore, in the Eaſt Indies, Alexander Liggertwood Eſq. Major of Artillery on the Bengal Eſtabliſhment, much regretted.

On the 7th October laſt, at Broctera in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut-Colonel Charles Gray commanding his Majeſty's 75th regiment.

On the 19th October laſt, at Naſſau, New Providence, Mr Andrew Craig, ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip Shark.

At Venice, on the 27th of January, the Counteſs of Minelli. Being at the houſe of her daughter, the Counteſs of Sandie, and the weather very cold, ſhe ſtood with her back to the fire, which communicated to one ſide of her dreſs. The perſons in the apartment, alarmed at the progreſs of the flames, inſtead of aſſiſting her, ran out to call in the aid of the domeſtics, during which interval the unfortunate ſufferer was ſo ſcorched, that in the evening ſhe expired in the greateſt agony.

On the 29th January, at Lochwinnoch, Robert Carſwell, aged 80 years. He was a native of Ireland, but left it about 40 years ago, and came to Lochwinnoch, where he reſided till his death. He wrought as a labourer to any who employed him, but would not take more than twopence a-day and his victuals, and fourpence during harveſt. He lived in a cot-houſe, into which he ſcarcely would admit any viſitor. He was not able to work for about two years, during which time he lived in the utmoſt penury; greens, wild herbs and potatoes, were his ordinary food, and had it not been for a neighbouring farmer, whom he ſome time viſited, it is likely he would have ſtarved himſelf. When his houſe was inſpected after his death, there were found in it ſeveral ſmall baſkets ſuſpended with cords from the roof, proviſions of different kinds, butter, fleſh, &c. all perfectly ſpoiled. A little barrel was hung up in the ſame manner with meal which had been kept for years. His bed-cover was of raſhes ſewed together; his ſeat was a piece of turf with the root of an old tree for its back. Not wiſhing to encourage viſitors, there was no other ſeat in the houſe. There were two cheſts, one filled with clothes, though he would by no means permit a pair of blankets to be taken out during his illneſs. In the ſame cheſt there was found a guinea in gold, with 19l. in ſilver; the guinea he brought from Ireland. In three or four ſmall holes in the floor near the fire place was found upwards of 3l. partly in copper. The other cheſt contained old books. He has been known to borrow books, copies of which were found in the cheſt, wiſhing no doubt to ſpare his own and to uſe thoſe of others in preference. He was never married.

Feb 4. At Elgin, Mr James Whyte, Surgeon.

March 6. Murdered, Charles James Air, Eſq. Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of South Carolina. His body was found on the 8th, on the road leading from Charleſtown to Georgetown, North America.

7. Mrs Emilia Flemyng, late of Moneſs, at Killichaſſie, in Perthſhire.

13. At Long Clanton, Leiceſterſhire, the Rev. Mr Chamberlain. He was converſing with ſome of his friends, who called on him on their way to church, when he obſerved the time was expired, and immediately roſe from his chair, dropped down, and never roſe more. It is ſomewhat remarkable that Mr Chamberlain, the preceding Sunday, preached from theſe words, "Brethren, the time is ſhort." In his diſcourſe, he particularly noticed the many ſudden deaths that had occurred, and earneſtly exhorted his hearers to be ready for the ſolemn event.

15. At Holloway Down, Eſſex, David Mitchell, Eſq. aged 71 years. This Gentleman gave the ſtrongeſt proof of the benevolence of his diſpoſition, by giving, in his own life time, a handſome ſum to build and endow an Hoſpital, for the maintenance of Ten aged and indigent Females of the City of Old Aberdeen, the place of his nativity—And alſo for the education of Burſars at the Mariſchal College, where he was educated.

16. At Pittenweem, Mrs Mary Murray, of Dullary.

17. At Edinburgh, Miſs Mary Dundas, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Robert Dundas, late merchant in Edinburgh.

18. James Stewart Flemyng, Eſq. Advocate.

—. At the Manſe of Kirkconnell, the Rev. Mr John Robertſon, miniſter of that pariſh.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Grizel Smith, Relict of Mr Alex. Gillies, writer.

March

March 21. The body of Charles Hood, late meſſenger at arms, was found in Rockhall Muir, about four miles from Dumfries.

—. At Innerdunning, Alexander Chalmers, of Innerdunning.

22. Mrs Wilkieſon, the Widow of Thomas Wilkieſon, formerly of Cheſterhall, at Bath.

—. At his houſe in Leith Links, Mr John Hutton, merchant, and late one of the Magiſtrates of that place.

—. In Mary-le-bone-ſtreet, London, R. Mackenzie, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Walter S. Boyd, of the Royal Marines.

—. At Rough-hill, Mrs Dickſon, wife of William Dickſon of Margley.

—. At Gate-houſe, Galloway, Mrs Elizabeth Birtwhiſtle, aged 51. She was diſtinguiſhed for her many virtues and liberality to the poor; and, being concerned in the extenſive cotton mills at Gate-houſe, had an opportunity of giving employment to many hundreds of the riſing generation.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Emilia Moir, Relict of Archibald Forty, merchant.

25. At Leith, Mr Robert Macintyre, merchant.

—. In the 62d year of his age, Dr George Skene, Phyſician in Aberdeen.

26. At Inverneſs, Mr Fraſer, Relict of Simon Fraſer, Eſq. of Fenellon.

—. At Dumbarton, Mr George Lang, ſen. merchant.

27. At Champfleurie, James Johnſton, Eſq. of Stratown.

—. At Dalkeith, Mr John Johnſton, writer.

—. In the 85th year of his age, William Dingwall of Brucklay, Eſq.

—. Mr Andrew Marſhall, merchant, Croſſcauſeway.

28 At Edinburgh, Mrs Agnes Johnſton, Relict of Mr John Greenſhields, Merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Munich, Lady Wallace, ſiſter to the Ducheſs of Gordon.

—. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Teſſer, late of Lukar.

30. At Templehall, Thomas Johnſton, Eſq. of Templehall.

—. At Glaſgow Mr Francis Tinning, Tobacconiſt,

—. At Abbeyhill, Mr Alexander Gowan, of the Marble-work.

31. At Edinburgh, Mr Benjamin M'Rae, of the Exciſe.

—. At Pendriech, near Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs Gordon, widow of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. John Gordon, brother of the late Earl of Aboyne, and daughter of the late Georgh Lockhart of Carnwath Eſq.

April 2. At Brighton, Miſs Helen Clephane, youngeſt daughter of Major-Gen. Clephane.

April 2. At Drumſheugh, near Edinburgh, Mrs MacDonald of Sanda.

—. At Edinburgh Mrs Ann Gordon, wife of Mr Andrew Graham.

—. At her houſe, at Edinburgh, Mrs Woodhouſe, Widow of the late John Woodhouſe, Eſq. of Bowerend, Staffordſhire.

—. At Edinburgh, Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Bart. late Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, in the 83d year of his age.

3. At Edinburgh, Walter Hog, Eſq. Manager for the Britiſh Linen Company.

4. At Colmeſs Houſe, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs Elilabeth Stewart, daughter of Sir James Stewart of Goodtrees and Colmeſs, Bart. Solicitor-General for Scotland to Queen Anne, and aunt to the preſent Sir James Stewart Denham of Colmeſs and Weſtfield, Bart.

—. Mr Thomas Hill, Architect in Edinburgh.

—. At Aberdalgie, Thomas George Drummond Rannie, ſon of John Rannie, Drummond Park.

—. At Portſey, Mrs Stewart, widow of the late Parick Stewart, Eſq. of Tannachy.

5. At Edinburgh, Mrs Ferrier, wife of Major-Gen. Ilay Ferrier, only daughter of the late John M'Queen, Eſq. and niece of the late Lord Juſtice Clerk.

—. Mrs Keir, at Philipſtoun.

6. At London, aged 73, the Right Hon. Sir William Hamilton, K. B. As a Diplomatic man, he muſt be diſtinguiſhed by hiſtory, with Sir William Temple, Lord Cheſterfield, Lord Stair, and a few others, who at different times have been the Repreſentatives worthy of Great Britain. He left Naples ſo much leſs wealthy than when he entered it, that he was forced to encumber his eſtate with a debt of 10,000l. With a ſplendid uſefulneſs he kept open houſe at Naples, like Cardinal Bernis at Rome, and inquiſitively ſought after all intelligent men. His inquiries into Natural Hiſtory, Antiquities, &c. and his accurate and uſeful obſervations are too well known to need a recapitulation. As an Antiquary he proceeded with the moſt unaffected truth. And ſeeing at once the Greek excellence, in the vaſes and other relics which are called Etruſcan, he collected till he formed for England an Etruria of her own! as Birmingham and Staffordſhire can witneſs, in the well-earned magnificence of our manufacturers. Mr Bolton, the Wedgewoods, and ſo many others. His whole life was devoted to ſtudies connected with the Arts, and he made every intereſt contribute to the paſſion of his ſoul. He was the foſter-brother of his preſent Majeſty, which laid the foundation of that gracious

gracious attachment and friendſhip with which he was honoured by the King through the whole of his public ſervice. By that immediate protection he procured the favourite appointment of Miniſter at the Court of Naples, which he enjoyed, with the uninterrupted approbation of the two Courts, for thirty-ſix years, and which he would not change for more lucrative ſituations. Lord Nelſon attended the dying moments of his friend Sir William Hamilton with the moſt affectionate aſſiduity, and was preſent when he expired.

April 6. Mrs Anne Nairne, daughter of the late John Nairne, Eſq. at Preſtonfield, int he 83d year of her age.

—. At Edinburgh, Miſs Chriſtian Lauriſton.

—. At Arbroath, Mr David Paterſon, merchant, who, in addition to other charitable donations has left 150l. to be diſtributed among the poor at Arbroath and its vicinity; 100l. to the Methodiſt Meeting there (of which he was a Member,) with a conſiderable number of ſmaller legacies to his ſervants and dependants. His death will be much regretted by the poor, to whom he was a munificent benefactor.

7. At Edinburgh Mrs Parlane, Relict of Mr Alex. Parlane, ſurgeon in Glaſgow.

—. At Temple-land, Colonel Alexander Shand, of the Royal Artillery, in the 73d year of his age; by whoſe death his Majeſty has loſt a valuable officer, and the country a worthy member of ſociety.

—. At Edinburgh, the Right Hon. the Earl of Dumfries, in the 77th year of his age. By the death of the Earl of Dumfries, there is a vacancy in the Repreſentation of the Scots Peerage to Parliament, his Lordſhip having been one of the Sixteen Repreſentatives.—His Lordſhip is ſucceeded in his titles by his grandſon, the Earl of Windſor, eldeſt ſon of the late Viſcount Mountſtuart, by Lady Penelope, the Earl's only daughter.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Margaret M'Kenzie, daughter of the deceaſed John M'Kenzie, Eſq. of Belmaduthie, Roſſſhire.

8. At Edinburgh, Miſs Margaret Brown, daughter of the deceaſed Mr Thomas Brown, Architect.

—. At his houſe in Reid's Court, Canongate, in the 71ſt year of his age, Mr Henry Home, writer to the ſignet.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 56th year of his age, Mr James Sibbald, bookſeller, proprietor of the Edinburgh Circulating Library. He was the publiſher of the *firſt Series* of the Edinburgh Magazine, which commenced in 1783, and ended in 1792: Editor of "the Record of the Public Miniſtry of Jeſus Chriſt, arranged in one regular narrative, according to the true order of time, and in the words of the Apoſtles," 8vo. 1798; and of "a Chronicle of Ancient Scottiſh Poetry, with a General Gloſſary of the Scottiſh language," in 4 vols. 8vo. 1802.

April 8. Sir Jn. Whiteſoord of Whiteſoord, Bart. at Edinburgh.

—. Capt. James Jollie, late of the Eaſt India Company's Service, at Dalkieth.

— At Leith, James Rannie, Eſq.

9. At Edinburgh, Mrs Mary Robertſon, Relict of the Rev. James Syme, late Miniſter of Alloa.

—. Mr Toulmin, of Knightſbridge. Riding in Hyde Park, he was thrown from his horſe, and killed on the ſpot.

—. At Warriſton, Miſs Elizabeth Mure, eldeſt daughter of Thomas Mure, Eſq. of Warriſton.

—. At Edinburgh, in the 87th year of her age, Mrs Ronaldſon, wife of Mr John Ronaldſon, merchant.

—. At Stockton-upon-Tees, Dr Alexander.

—. At Glaſgow, Mrs Robertſon, wife of James Robertſon, Eſq. and daughter of the late William Gray, Eſq. of Gartcraig.

—. In Groſvenor-Square, London, Mrs Adderly, a Lady whoſe huſband holds a ſituation of the firſt rank in the ſervice of the Hon. Eaſt India Company. In the act of feeding a ſquirrel, the preceding evening, ſhe opened the door of its cage, when the animal, eager to obtain its food, ran out apd bit her ſo violently by the finger, that ſhe was compelled by the pain to utter a loud cry, and ſuddenly roſe up; at the ſame time, ſhe unfortunately let the candle fall on her clothes, which were immediately in flames. In this ſituation ſhe ſcreamed out, ran down ſtairs and threw herſelf down in the paſſage at the parlour door. The whole family ruſhed to afford aſſiſtance; and by rolling her on the carpet, and uſing every means in their power, endeavoured to extinguiſh the fire. She was conveyed to bed, burnt in a moſt ſhocking manner. Medical aſſiſtance was procured, but ſhe was ſo much burnt, that, after languiſhing till five o'clock next morning, ſhe expired.

10. At Glaſgow, Miſs Elizabeth Carnie, youngeſt daughter of Mr Niel Carnie, Herbertſhire Printfield.

—. At Dublin, Mrs Dalzell, wife of Mr James Dalzell, Surgeon, 32d Regiment.

—. At Kirkwall, Robert Laing, Eſq. of Stryuzie, aged 81.

—. At Paiſley, in the 81ſt year of his age, Thomas Biſland of Auchentorly, Eſq.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Howard, wife of Capt. Howard, of the York Huſſars, and ſecond daughter of the late Hugh James, M. D. Jamaica.

—. At her houſe, Caſtle-hill, Mrs Brown, Relict

Relict of Mr Robert Brown, Founder in Edinburgh.

April 11. Mrs Gray, Widow of the late Mr Robert Gray, Solicitor at Law, at Edinburgh.

—. At Alloa, Charles Vertue, Esq.

12. At Edinburgh, Mr Alexander Gardner, jeweller, and Assay Master to his Majesty's Mint in Scotland.

—. At Aberdeen, Mrs Auldjo, Relict of John Auldjo, Esq aged 68.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Cheape, wife of William Cheape of Prieston, Merchant in Edinburgh.

13. At Kinross, in the 81st year of his age, the Rev. Archibald Smith, minister of that parish.

—. George Constable, Esq. of Wallace Craigie, near Dundee, in the 84th year of his age.

—. At Glasgow, Mrs Jack, Relict of Mr Andrew Jack, Merchant in Glasgow.

—. At Borthwick-shiells, Mrs Margaret Mackenzie, widow of William Mackenzie, Esq. of Suddie, and daughter of Sir Alexander Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. father to the late Sir Alexander.

—. Mrs Elizabeth Gardiner, sister to Dr John Gardiner, Physician in Edinburgh,

14. Mrs M'Culloch, Relict of John M'Culloch, Esq. of Barholm.

—. At Arnage, Mrs Ross of Arnage, in the 71st year of her age.

15. At Brussels, George Forbes, Esq late of the Island of Nevis.

—. In consequence of a fit with which he was seized while on horseback, Montague Cholmely, Esq. of Easton, near Grantham, Lincolnshire.

—. Mr John Watt, writer in Glasgow.

—. At Stirling, John M'Killop, Esq. of Westhaugh.

16. At Ballachelish, Mrs Stewart, Relict of John Stewart, Esq. of Ballachelish.

— At Bernera Norman Macleod, Esq. of Bernera, in the 88th year of his age.

—. By a fall from his horse, the Rev. James Sturrock, of Bandbrige, Ireland.

17. At Edinburgh, Mr Robert Auld, Writer.

—. At Edinburgh, Charles Lennox Hay, son of Major Hay, late of the 35th Regiment.

—. At Torryburn, Lieutenant Auld of the Royal Navy.

18. At Cupar Fife, Mr Thomas Bell, Manufacturer.

—. At Edinburgh, John Charles Walker, youngest son of James Walker, Esq. Writer to the Signet.

19 At Queensferry, the Rev. Dr Robert Dalgleish of Scotscraig, in the 73d year of his age.

—. At Gallashiels, Mr William Craig, writer.

April 19. At his house in Princes Street, John Grieve, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise for Scotland.

20. Sir John Payne, Bart. of Tempsford Hall, and Lieutenant-Colonel of the Bedfordshire Militia. He went to bed, apparently in perfect health, about eleven o'clock the preceding evening.

21. At Glasgow, Mr John M'Farlane, Coach-maker.

—. At Edinburgh, Miss Ross, daughter of the late Patrick Ross, of Innernethie, Esq.

22. At Dysart, near Montrose, Miss Susan Hadow Scott, youngest daughter of Patrick, Scott, Esq.

—. At Mark, Mrs M'Lean, Relict of the late Samuel M'Lean of Mark.

23. Mrs Irvine, widow of John Irvine, Principal Clerk of Chancery, at her house, North St James's Street, Edinburgh.

—. At Edinburgh Dr Robert Langlands, Physician.

24. At Dowally, James Stewart, Esq. of Persie, factor to his Grace the Duke of Athole.

At Clifton, Miss Erskine, daughter of the late Sir William Erskine of Torrie, Bart.

—. At Bath, in the 68th year of her age, Mrs Ann Elliott, daughter of Sir John Elliott of Stobs, Bart. and sister to the late Sir Francis Eliott, Bart.

—. At the Abbey-hill, Mrs Janet Gilchrist, wife to Mr John Brown, Coach-maker.

25. At Fergusly, near Paisley, Mr Archibald Aitkin, preacher of the gospel.

—. At Mauchline, the Rev. Archibald Reid, minister of that place.

26. At Lisbon, in the 38th year of his age, where he went for the recovery of his health, Simon Fraser, Esq. younger of Lovat.

—. At her house in Park Row, Mrs Christian Pearson.

—. After forty-eight hours illness, of the influenza, at her house in Baker street London, Mrs Dunlop.

—. At her house in George's Square, Miss Isabel Stewart, youngest daughter of the late Mr Walter Stewart, Minister of the Gospel at Ashkirk.

27. At Belmadothy, Mrs Mackenzie, Dowager of Kilcoy.

28. Mr John Murray, Accountant to the Bank of Scotland, at his house, Sciennes.

—. At Strichen House, Alexander Fraser, Esq. of Strichen.

—. At Milnholm, Mr John Hall, writer in Glasgow.

29. At Castle Frear, Miss Pegey Coupar, daughter of Mr James Coupar, farmer.

—. Miss Mary Elisabeth Duthie, second daughter of James Duthie, Esq of Mount Pleasant.

April

April 30. Lady Harriet Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn, in the 21ſt year of her age, after a ſhort illneſs, at her father's ſeat the Priory, near Stanmore. She was to have been married in a few days to the Marquis of Waterford.

—. Lady M. Melbourne, at her houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet London. At the ſame hour at her houſe in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs E. Harvey, many years the intimate friend of Lady M. Melbourne.

May 1. At the Water of Leith, near Edinburgh, Mr James Waugh, in the 73d year of his age.

— In the 67th year of his age, Thomas Bell, Eſq. of Weſterſeat.

—. At Edinburgh, Mrs Katherine M'Queen, Relict of Chriſtopher Davidſon, Eſq. Writer in Edinburgh, and ſiſter of the late Lord Juſtice Clerk.

—. At Schivas, Alexander Forbes, Eſq. of Schivas.

—. At Berwick-upon-Tweed, Mr John Bell, Cooper.

2. At Darnhall, Vice-Admiral Sir George Home, Bart.

3. At her houſe, North St. David's Street Miſs Rebecca Finlay, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed James Finlay, Eſq. of Wallyford.

—. At Cloverhill, Mrs Campbell, relict of James Goodlatt Campbell, Eſq. of Auchline.

—. At Perth, Mr George Sandeman, aged 79. His Relict and he were married nearly 56 years.

4. At Edinburgh, George Norvell, Eſq of Boghall, in the 81d year of his age.

—. In North Frederick Street, Mr William Finlayſon, of the iſland of Jamaica third ſon of the late Mr William Finlayſon, Clerk to the Bills.

—. At Muſſelburgh, Mr John Cree, merchant.

5. Vice-Admiral Reeve. He went out in the forenoon, in a ſingle-horſe chaiſe, on a viſit to Sir Robert Harland. The horſe became unmanageable, ran the chaiſe againſt the bank, and the Admiral was thrown out, his neck was diſlocated, and he inſtantly expired.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr William Shaw, merchant.

6. At Ackworth, near Pontefract Mrs Towney and her ſon. They had removed to a new houſe, and, in order to dry their bed-rooms, which had been newly plaiſtered, they burnt in them during the night a chaffing-diſh, with charcoal. In the morning they were both found dead.

—. At Briſtol Hot Wells, the Lady of James Ferguſſon, Eſq. Major of the Ayrſhire Militia, and youngeſt daughter of the late Sir David Dalrymple, of Hailes, Bart. one of the Lords of Seſſion and Juſticiary in Scotland.

May 7. Mr Walker, of Hampton-wick, was returning home in a one-horſe chaiſe, the horſe took fright, and ran violently againſt a gate. Mr W. was thrown out with ſuch force as to fracture his ſkull. He was taken up without ſigns of life.

—. At Evemouth, John Renton Eſq. of Chesterbank, aged 84.

8. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Thomas Linning, preacher of the goſpel, ſon of the late Rev. Thomas Linning, miniſter of Lesmahagow. His great-grand-uncle, grandfather, and father, all of the ſame Chriſtian and ſurname, were miniſters of the above pariſh ſucceſſively for upwards of a century.

—. At his ſeat of Manderſton, Dalhouſie Watherſtone, Eſq.

—. At Glaſgow, Mr David Lindſay, late of the Royal Navy, youngeſt ſon of the deceaſed Mr James Lindſay, timber merchant.

9. At Greenock, Mrs Turner, wife of Mr Andrew Turner, merchant.

11. At Dalkeith, Mr Hugh Cunningham.

—. Mrs Monro, of Craiglockhart, at her houſe in St Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

—. At Dundee, Mrs Balfour, Widow of Michael Balfour, of Denmilu, Eſq.

—. At Glaſgow, Mrs Janet Douglas, wife of Mr Walter Monteith, Merchant in Glaſgow.

—. At Inverneſs, in the 31ſt year of his age, Mr Andrew Imray, Bookſeller.

12. At Manſe of Rayne, Mr Alexander Davidſon, late of the General Poſt Office, London.

—. At Paiſley, Mrs Maxwell, relict of Charles Maxwell of Merkſworth, Eſq.

—. Mr William Gilleſpie, Merchant Edinburgh.

13. At Mid Park, Mr James Blount, Farmer.

—. At Holm, in the County of Inverneſs, John Roſe, Eſq. of Holm. He was a loving huſband, and an affectionate parent, and his death will long be lamented by all who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance.

—. At Edinburgh Miſs Elizabeth Haldane, youngeſt daughter of the late George Haldane, Eſq. of Gleneagles.

14. At Abercorn, Mr Robert Murray, Schoolmaſter of that Pariſh.

16. At Kirkland, Irongray, Mr John Linton, Farmer.

17. At Glaſgow, Mrs Rutherford, wife of Mr George Rutherford, merchant.